

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

MARCH 1984

CALIFORNIA
POSTSECONDARY
EDUCATION
COMMISSION



The Director's Reports of the California Postsecondary Education Commission are a monthly series of papers about issues affecting colleges and universities in California. Copies are sent to Commissioners and to college and university officials for their information, and are available from the Commission offices at 1020 Twelfth Street, Sacramento, California 95814; telephone (916) 445-7933.

Recent reports include:

April 1982: Recent Proposals to Reduce Funding for Postsecondary Education in 1982-83; Mandatory Continuing Education in the Health Professions; Conclusions and Recommendations of the Commission on the Higher Education of Minorities

May 1982: Overview of the Commission's Recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature in Response to Assembly Concurrent Resolution 81.

June-July 1982: Appropriations in the 1982-83 State Budget for the Public Segments of Postsecondary Education; High-Technology and Energy-Related Manpower in the West; Summary of Current Legislation.

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October 1982: The State's Fiscal Situation for the First Quarter, 1982-83; State Legislation; Recommendations Affecting Higher Education of the California Commission on Industrial Innovation.

December 1982: The State's Fiscal Situation in 1982-83 and Possible Effects on Postsecondary Education.

January 1983: Preliminary Review of Provisions in the 1983-84 Governor's Budget Regarding Postsecondary Education; Opening Fall 1982 Enrollments in California Colleges and Universities; Current Status of the "Investment in People" Programs.

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March/April 1983: Overview of the 1983-84 Governor's Budget for Postsecondary Education in California.

June 1983: Crucial Times: A Statement by Patrick M. Callan; Pending Decisions on the State's Budget for 1983-84 and Their Possible Impact on Public Postsecondary Education; Impact of 1982-83 Budget Constraints on the California Community Colleges: Results of a Commission Survey.

July 1983: Appropriations in the 1983-84 State Budget for the Public Segments of Postsecondary Education.

October-November 1983: Testimony to the Assembly Special Committee on the California Community Colleges, East Los Angeles, October 26, 1983, by Patrick M. Callan; A Prospectus for California Postsecondary Education, 1985-2000.

December 1983. The State's 1983-84 Budget and Public Postsecondary Education; 1982-83 State Legislation.

January-February 1984: The 1984-85 Governor's Budget.

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California Higher Education, 1973-1983

***A Ten-Year Retrospective on Thirty Trends
in California's Colleges and Universities***



CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

1020 Twelfth Street, Sacramento, California 95814

Commission Report 84-12

March 1984

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION, Patrick M. Callan	1
INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION	
1. Number of Institutions	3
STUDENTS	
2 College Students and California Adults	4
3. Proportion of High School Graduates Enrolling	5
4. Distribution of Enrollment	6
5. Transfers from Community Colleges	7
6. Types and Fields of Degrees Awarded	8
7. Men's and Women's Enrollment	10
8. Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment	11
9. Ethnic Representation	12
10. Ethnic Distribution	13
STUDENT CHARGES	
11. Resident Charges in Constant Dollars	14
12. Resident Charges in Real Dollars	15
13. Non-Resident Charges in Real Dollars	16
14. Student Costs in Real Dollars	17
STUDENT FINANCIAL AID	
15. Sources and Types of Student Financial Aid	18
16. Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Funds	19
17. Distribution of Guaranteed Student Loans	20
18. Distribution of Cal Grant A Awards	21
19. Distribution of Cal Grant B Awards	22
20. Distribution of Cal Grant C Awards	23
21. Distribution of Graduate Fellowships	24
STAFF	
22. Administrators, Faculty, and Other Staff	25
23. Men and Women Staff Members	26
24. Ethnic Representation Among Staff	28
FACULTY SALARIES	
25. Faculty Salaries and Inflation	30
26. Levels of Faculty Salaries	31
STATE SUPPORT	
27. State Support for Current Operations	32
28. Distribution of State Support	33
29. Support for Plant Operation and Maintenance	34
30. Sources and Distribution of Capital Outlay	35

INTRODUCTION

This Director's Report is a ten-year retrospective that briefly describes and graphically illustrates 30 trends that have shaped California postsecondary education over the last decade.

Several of the displays demonstrate the impact of two major events on California during the decade: first, the passage of Proposition 13 in 1978 -- the midpoint of these ten years -- which drastically altered historical State funding practices for the Community Colleges by eliminating the local property tax authority; and second, the more recent economic recession, which influenced funding levels for all of public postsecondary education both in California and nationally. The impact of these two events is likely to be felt for many years in many areas of educational policy beyond those depicted here.

Each of the 30 displays in this report contains important information about what has been happening to California's colleges and universities, but several deserve particular attention:

- Display 6 on pages 8 and 9 portrays the startling shift in student interest among academic programs over the past decade and the resulting change in numbers of degrees awarded by all academic fields.
- Displays 11 and 12 on pages 14 and 15 chart undergraduate fee levels at the University of California and the California State University in constant and actual dollars since 1973-74. The precipitous increases in actual dollar levels are particularly evident in Display 12 on page 15.
- Display 25 on page 30 illustrates the changes in the Consumer Price Index and State civil service salaries relative to salary growth for State University and University of California faculty over the past decade -- and shows a widening gap between these salaries and the cost of living over this period.
- And Display 27 on page 32 describes the percentage of State support for current operations of all of California's public colleges and universities plus the relative dollar support for these institutions compared to other categories of State General Fund expenditures; and it shows the declining share of State support for postsecondary education from 1980-81 through 1983-84.

Because of the fiscal stringencies affecting all State agencies this past year, the California Postsecondary Education Commission did not publish its annual Information Digest, which would have contained detailed information on the trends briefly described here. We hope, however, that this booklet proves useful in illustrating some of the trends that the Information Digest would have covered; and we welcome reactions to the format of this report in order to aid the Commission's planning of future annual trend reports.

Patrick M. Callan, Director

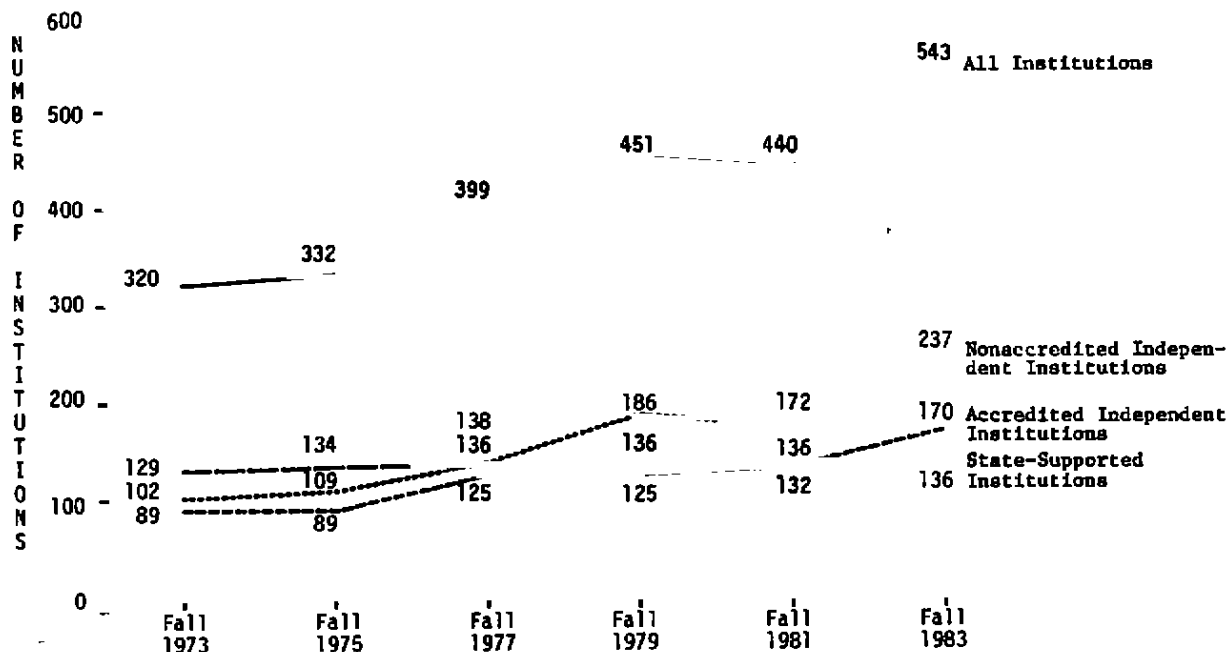
1. NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS

Over the past decade, California's colleges and universities grew in number from 320 to 543 -- a 69.7 percent increase. The number of State-supported institutions rose by only seven -- from 129 to 136, or 5.4 percent. But the number of independent or privately supported institutions jumped from 191 to 407 -- a 113.1 percent increase. Accredited independent institutions increased by 91.0 percent, while non-accredited institutions grew in number by 132.4 percent.

Among the privately supported institutions, growth occurred largely through the creation of "nontraditional" colleges and universities oriented to adult students, some of which offer primarily "external degree" programs in occupational fields rather than on-campus instruction in academic disciplines.

Among public institutions, the growth in numbers occurred only among Community Colleges. By the mid-1960s, both the University of California and the California State University had created their current complement of nine and 19 campuses, respectively. But by the beginning of 1973, only 95 of today's 106 Community Colleges were in operation. The year 1973 saw the opening of Cerro Coso Community College in Ridgecrest, Los Medanos in Pittsburg, and Mendocino in Ukiah, followed by Vista College in Berkeley (1974); Evergreen Valley in San Jose, Lake Tahoe in South Lake Tahoe, Los Angeles Mission in San Fernando, and Oxnard (1975); Coastline in Fountain Valley (1976); Mission in Santa Clara (1977), and Cuyamaca in El Cajon (1978). The reason these eight new Community Colleges did not bring the current total of public institutions to 137 is that in 1979 the Otis Art Institute of Los Angeles County became independent as the Otis Art Institute of the Parsons School of Design.

Number of California Colleges and Universities, Fall 1973 - Fall 1983



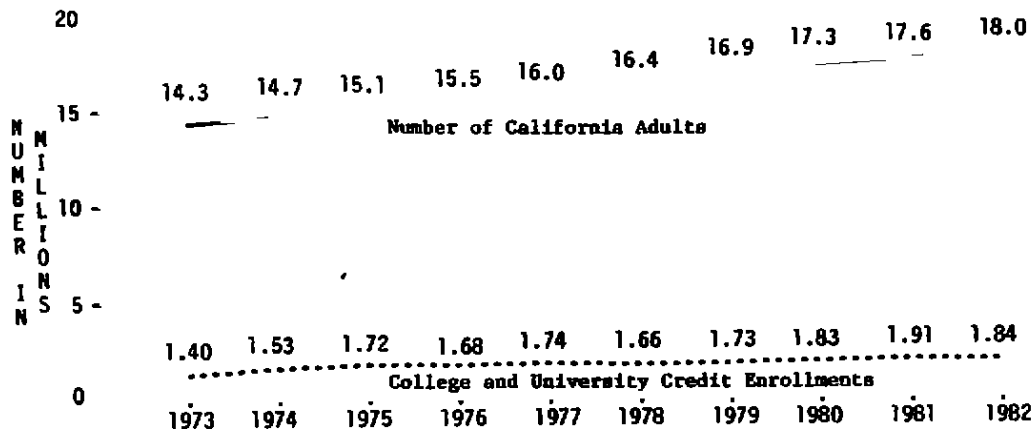
Sources: 1973 and 1975 independent institutions, Office of Private Postsecondary Education, California State Department of Education, Courses Offered by California Schools, 1973 and 1976. All other data, California Postsecondary Education Commission Directories of California Colleges and Universities.

2. COLLEGE STUDENTS AND CALIFORNIA ADULTS

Over the past ten years, California's colleges and universities have enrolled on the average one out of every ten California adults in credit courses. Thus, as the first graph below shows, 1.4 million of California's 14.4 million adults were enrolled in Fall 1973, as were 1.8 million of its 18.0 million adults in Fall 1982. These figures do not include an estimated half-million Californians each year who took non-credit courses, workshops, and extension or community service offerings of colleges and universities.

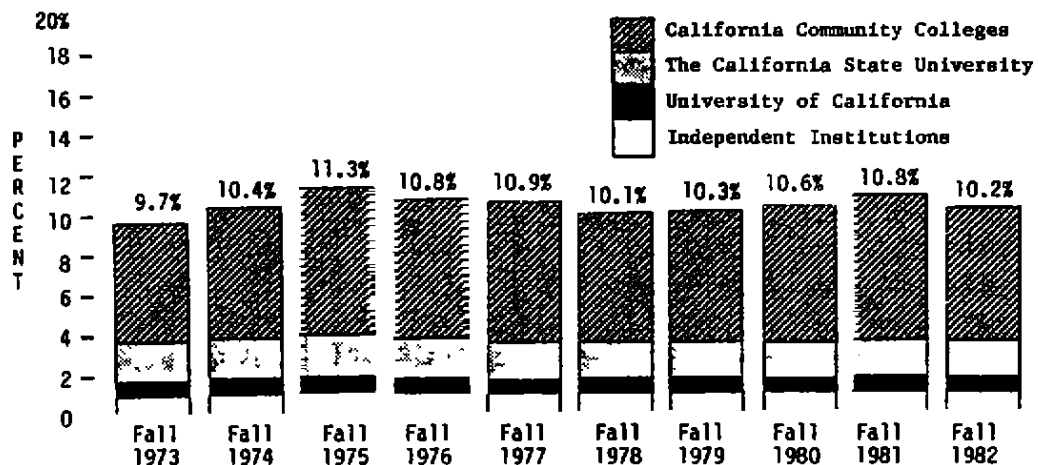
Throughout the decade, as the second graph below indicates, the proportion enrolling fluctuated by no more than 1.6 percentage points -- from 9.7 percent in 1973 to a high of 11.3 percent in 1975. The greatest fluctuation occurred at the Community Colleges -- which also enrolled the bulk of California's higher education students -- and second greatest at the State University. Community College and State University enrollments declined in 1976, dropped again in 1978, following the passage of Proposition 13; and fell again in 1982, following the State's \$30-million reduction in Community College funding and a \$125-per-year increase in State University fees.

Number of California Adults and of Students Enrolled for Credit, 1973-1982



Source: Number of California Adults (18 and older): Population Research Unit, California State Department of Finance. Credit Enrollments: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

Students Enrolled for Credit as a Percent of California Adults, 1973-1982



Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

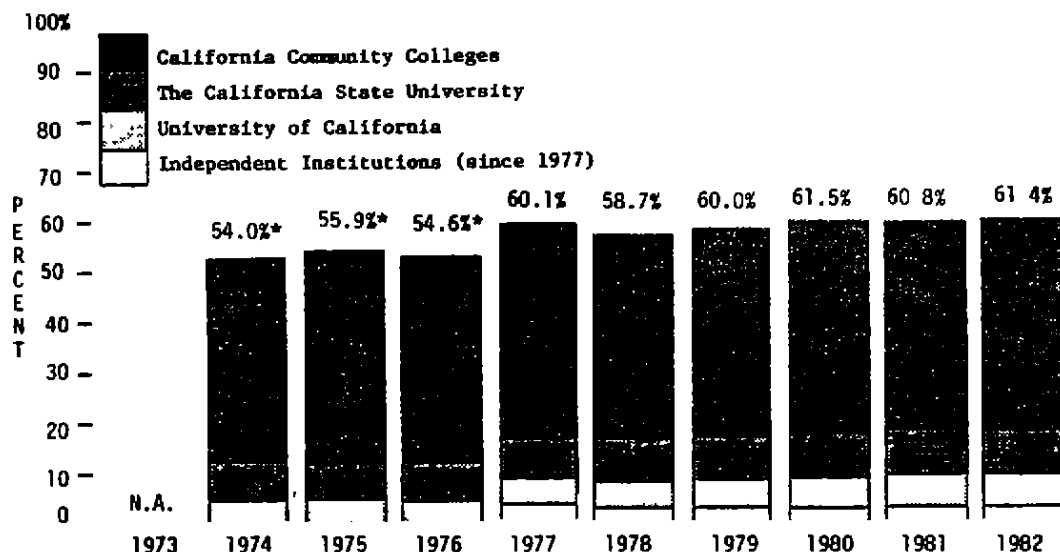
3. PROPORTION OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ENROLLING

More than 60 percent of California's high school graduates enroll in California colleges and universities in the fall term after graduating from high school -- a percentage that has increased very slowly since the mid-1970s. This percentage of college-going is among the highest of the fifty states.

Since 1974, the California Postsecondary Education Commission has estimated this college-going rate each year by dividing (1) the number of first-time freshmen 19 years of age and under in California's colleges and universities who graduated from California high schools by (2) the total number of June graduates of public and private day high schools in California. This estimated rate of slightly over 60 percent would be higher if it included California high school graduates who enroll in colleges and universities outside of California or attend non-degree granting postsecondary education institutions, such as business schools or allied health schools, in California or elsewhere.

As can be seen from the graph below, the large majority of California's first-time freshmen enroll in Community Colleges. Of every hundred freshmen enrolled in 1982, 70 enrolled in Community Colleges, 15 attended the State University, 10 registered at the University of California, and the remaining 5 went to independent institutions.

Percent of Recent California High School Graduates Enrolling in California Colleges and Universities in the Fall After Their Graduation, 1973-1982



* Public institutions only.

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission, California College-Going Rates, 1982 Update (Commission Report 83-32), p. 6.

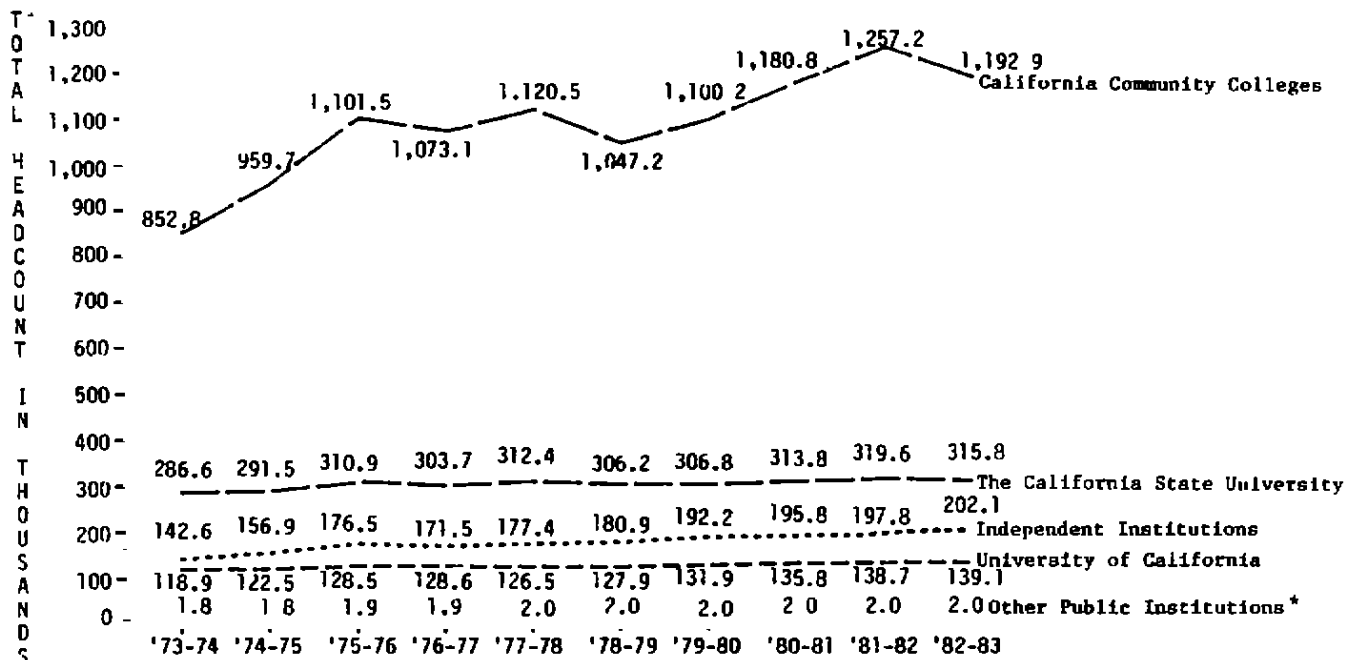
4. DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLLMENT

In recent years, 65 percent of all college and university students in California taking credit courses have enrolled in Community Colleges, whose enrollment has grown from 852,817 in Fall 1973 to over 1.1 million. The California State University has enrolled some 17 percent of California's students; independent institutions 10 percent; the University of California nearly 8 percent; and California's two other State-supported institutions -- the California Maritime Academy and Hastings College of the Law -- 0.1 percent between them. (The Maritime Academy enrolls approximately 500 students; Hastings approximately 1,500.)

Over the past ten years, enrollments in California's four-year colleges and universities have grown relatively steadily and at approximately the same rate as enrollments nationally. But Community College enrollments have fluctuated considerably, and they have not kept up with national growth rates. Despite their overall increase, they dipped slightly in Fall 1976; fell 6.5 percent in 1978, after the passage of Proposition 13; and dropped 5.1 percent in 1982, following the State's \$30-million reduction in Community College funding.

(Not shown on the graph below are non-credit enrollments, which at the Community Colleges plummeted even more sharply in 1978 and again in 1982 because of program cutbacks and fee increases.)

Opening Fall Enrollments of California's Segments of Higher Education, 1973-1982



* California Maritime Academy and Hastings College of the Law.

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission *Information Digests* and data tapes.

5. TRANSFERS FROM COMMUNITY COLLEGES

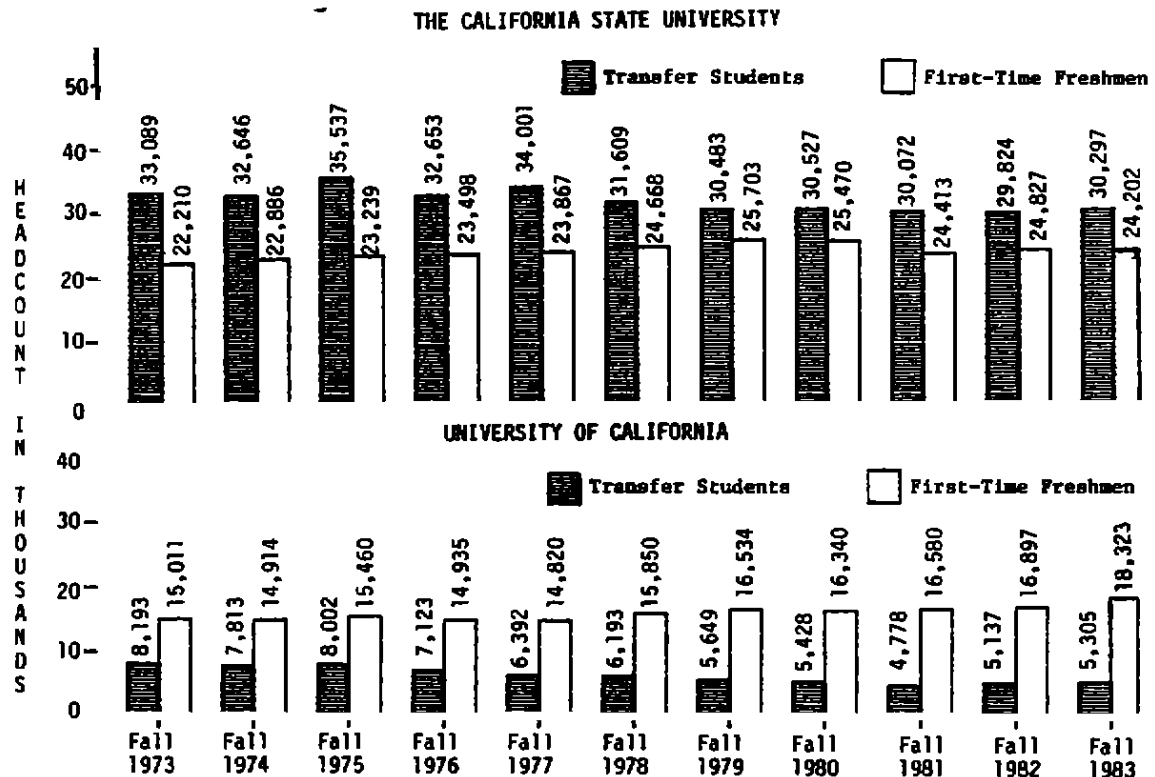
California limits freshman admission to its public universities to qualified high school graduates, but it has long been committed to encouraging other students to transfer to these institutions if they successfully complete a transfer program at a Community College. In addition, some well-qualified freshmen prefer to begin their collegiate studies locally, and others lack funds to attend a university far from home.

The number of students transferring from Community Colleges to the State University or the University peaked at the State University in 1972 and at the University in 1973 and has declined relatively steadily ever since. At the same time, as the graphs below indicate, these universities' enrollment of first-time freshmen has been increasing.

The graphs also show that the State University's fall enrollment of transfer students exceeds its enrollment of first-time freshmen. In contrast, the University enrolls considerably more first-time freshmen than transfer students.

Data are incomplete on the number of Community College students transferring to California's independent institutions, but at least 2,000 and perhaps twice this number transfer annually. And beyond the numbers listed below who transfer to the State University each fall, up to half again as many transfer to it later in the academic year.

Number of Community College Transfer Students and First-Time Freshmen from California High Schools Entering the California State University and the University of California, Fall 1973 - Fall 1982



Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission, Update of Community College Transfer Student Statistics, Fall 1983. Commission Report 84-10, March 1984, and Commission and California State University data files.

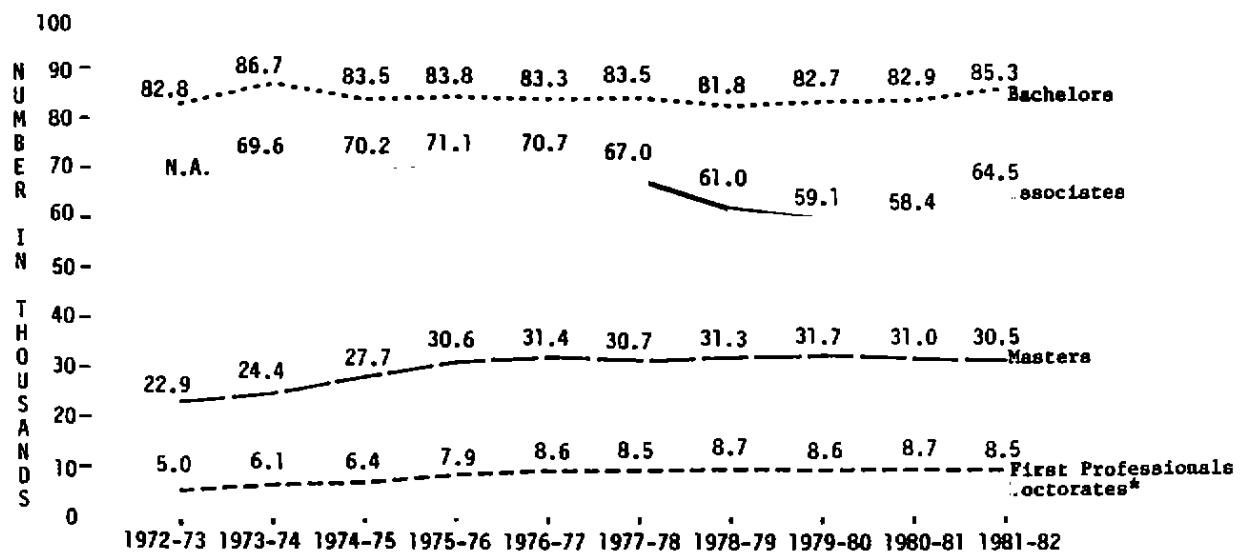
6. TYPES AND FIELDS OF DEGREES AWARDED

Each year, some 190,000 students earn degrees from California colleges and universities -- in recent years, some 60,000 two-year associate degrees, 85,000 bachelor's degrees; 30,000 master's degrees; 8,000 "first professional" degrees in law, theology, or one of eight major health professions; and 4,000 doctorates, such as the Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) or the Doctor of Education (Ed.D.), in fields other than health or law.

As can be seen from the graph below, increased numbers of degrees have been awarded over the past ten years except at the two-year associate-degree level. The greatest proportional growth has occurred at the first-professional degree level: a 70 percent increase from nearly 5,000 to nearly 8,500.

The graph at the right shows how student's interests have changed over the decade in terms of their bachelor's or higher-degree field. (Most associate degrees are not awarded in specific fields of study.) Student interest in the social sciences, such as anthropology, history, and sociology, plummeted -- from 23,233 to 9,227 degrees. Also declining were letters (such as English, philosophy, and speech), foreign languages, mathematics, area studies, and library science. But business and management burgeoned -- from 12,986 to 23,622 -- and engineering, communications, computer and information sciences, and theology also grew. Education, biological sciences, and public affairs and services rose early in the decade but fell more by the end, while law and the health professions dipped somewhat but showed overall increases. Not shown are five fields that changed only slightly: architecture, from 999 to 1,277; art, from 7,208 to 6,140; home economics, from 1,447 to 1,273; physical sciences, from 2,620 to 2,419; and psychology, from 6,993 to 6,567.

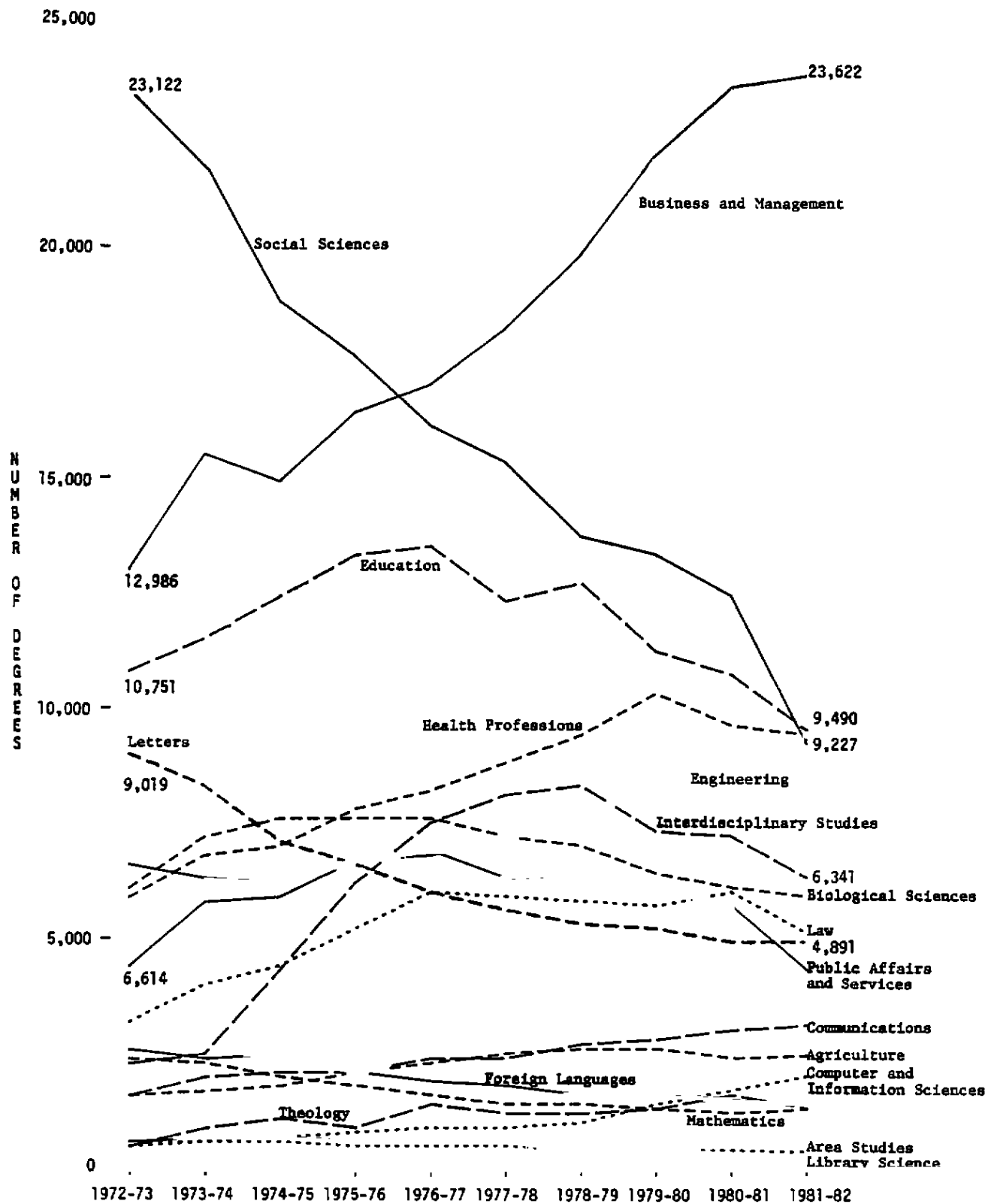
Number of Degrees Awarded of Different Types, 1972-73 - 1981-82, in Thousands



*Doctorates: 3.6 3.8 3.7 3.8 3.9 4.3 3.9 4.0 4.5 4.4

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission Information Digests and data files.

Number of Bachelor's and Higher Degrees Awarded to Students Majoring in Eighteen Fields of Study, 1972-73 - 1981-82



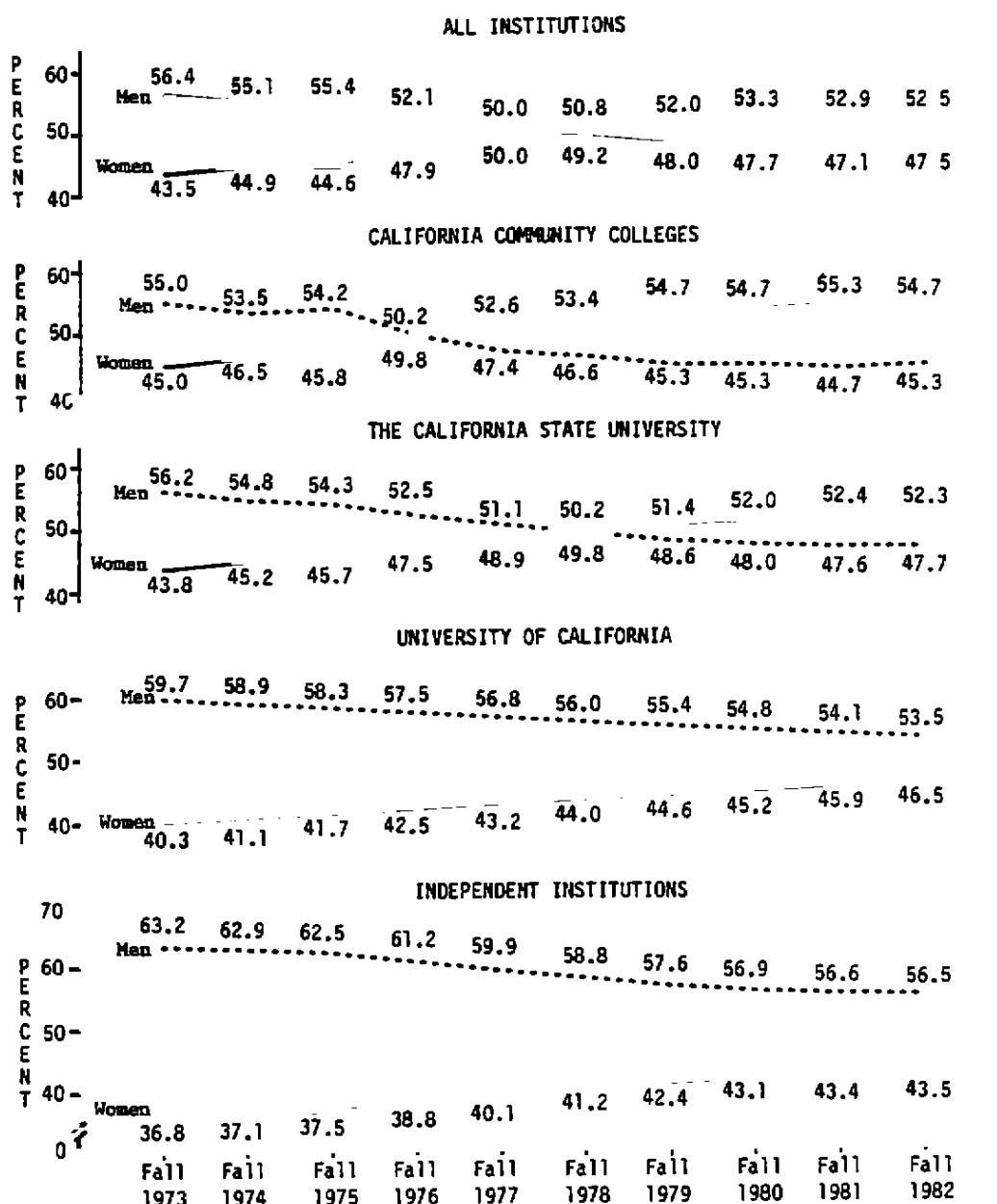
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission Information Digests and data files.

7. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S ENROLLMENT

The number and proportion of women students have increased steadily since Fall 1973, although most of the increase has occurred in the Community Colleges. The total number of women equaled that of men by Fall 1977, but women outnumbered men a year earlier in the Community Colleges and a year later in the State University. Men continue to outnumber women at the University of California and at independent institutions, particularly at advanced levels.

In Fall 1973, 609,741 women were enrolled in California compared to 964,094 in 1982. Their increased number accounted for 81.5 percent of the total increase in credit enrollments.

Percent of Men and Women Enrolled, Fall 1973 - Fall 1982



Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission data files.

8. FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME ENROLLMENT

The percentage of part-time students -- those taking less than three-fourths of the normal load -- increased from 50.4 to 58.3 percent over the decade, primarily because of their substantial increase at Community Colleges, where by 1980 three out of every four students were attending part time. Although other institutions enrolled increased numbers of part-time students, their proportions did not rise beyond two in five students at the State University, one in twelve at the University of California, and one in three at independent institutions.

Percent of Full-Time and Part-Time Students, Fall 1973 - Fall 1982

ALL INSTITUTIONS										
P E R C E N T	100	Part-Time	52.7	53.5	55.3	56.7	57.0	58.1	58.9	60.1
	50	50.4								58.3
	0	Full-Time	47.3	46.5	44.7	43.3	43.0	41.9	41.1	39.9
CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES										
P E R C E N T	100	Part-Time	66.2	66.0	69.4	71.3	72.8	74.0	75.1	75.7
	50	64.1								73.9
	0	Full-Time	33.8	34.0	30.6	28.7	27.2	26.0	24.9	24.3
THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY										
P E R C E N T	100	Full-Time	61.1	60.0	60.3	59.7	59.7	60.3	61.0	60.5
	50	62.5								61.9
	0	Part-Time	38.9	40.0	39.7	40.3	40.3	39.7	39.0	39.5
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA										
P E R C E N T	100	Full-Time	94.6	94.8	93.3	93.5	93.4	92.1	92.9	92.7
	50									93.2
	0	Part-Time	5.4	5.2	6.7	6.5	6.6	7.9	7.1	7.3
INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS										
P E R C E N T	100	Full-Time	67.9	65.9	69.2	70.6	70.4	69.1	70.7	68.5
	50									68.7
	0	Part-Time	32.1	34.1	30.8	29.4	29.6	30.9	29.3	31.5
		Fall 1973	Fall 1974	Fall 1975	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1978	Fall 1979	Fall 1980	Fall 1981
										Fall 1982

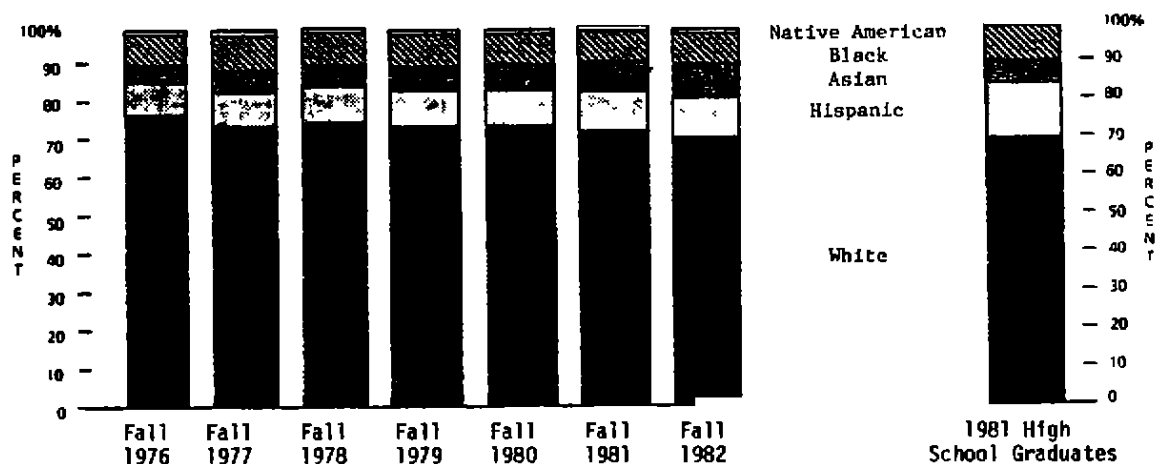
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission data files.

9. ETHNIC REPRESENTATION

Ethnic minority students have enrolled in increasing proportions over the past decade, but some ethnic groups continue to be underrepresented in comparison to their percentage of recent high school graduates. Not until the Legislature adopted the goal of increasing public college representation of these ethnic groups -- as well as low-income students and women -- in 1974 did California's colleges begin to gather comparable ethnic data on their students; but based on data since then, white and Asian students appear to be adequately represented compared to their proportions of recent high school graduates, while Hispanic, Black, and American Indian students are less-well represented, particularly in four-year colleges and universities.

For example, the percentage of white college students declined between 1976 and 1982 by 5.2 percentage points -- from 76.5 to 70.3 percent, but in 1980-81 they constituted 69.0 percent of California's public high school graduates. The percentage of Asian college students increased from 5.1 to 9.1 percent but they made up 6.4 percent of school graduates. The percentage of Hispanic college students grew from 8.9 to 10.8 percent, but they constituted 15.7 percent of school graduates. They remain particularly underrepresented at all levels and in all segments of postsecondary education. The percentage of Black college students approximated their proportion of high school graduates, but they were especially poorly represented at four-year colleges and universities. The representation of American Indians was difficult to judge because some students who are not American Indian check "Native American" as their ethnicity, confusing this phrase with "native born." (Such problems of statistics on ethnicity are discussed on page ix of the Commission's 1982 Information Digest.)

Ethnicity of Students in California Colleges and Universities, Fall 1976 - Fall 1982, and of Graduates of California Public High Schools, 1980-81



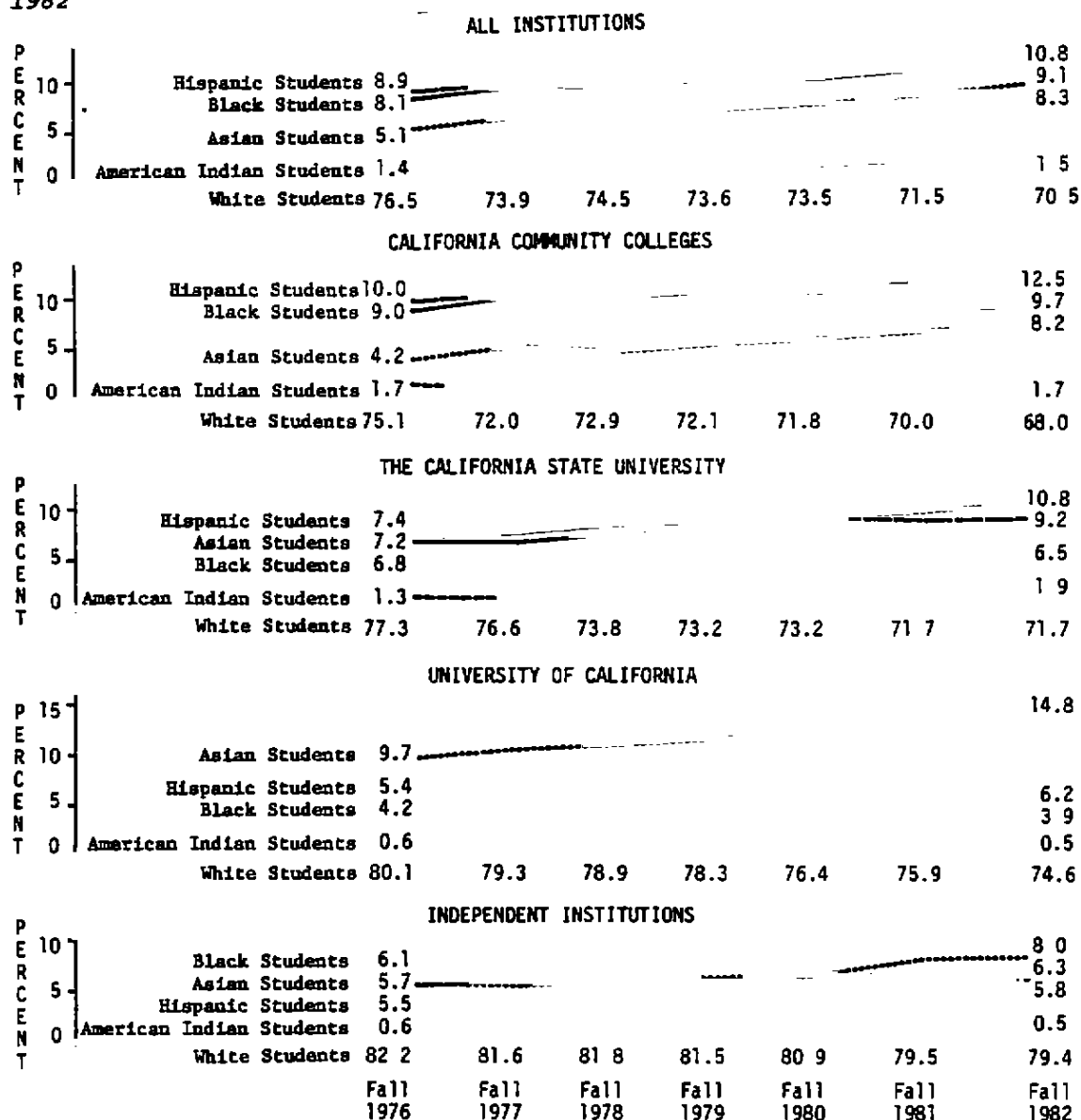
Note: Nonresident aliens, non-respondents, and students declaring their ethnicity as "other" are excluded from these percentages.

Source: Higher education students, California Postsecondary Education Commission data files. High school graduates, California State Department of Education.

10. ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION

Since 1976, the percentage of Asian students has increased more than that of any other ethnic minority -- from 5.1 to 9.1 percent. They now constitute the largest group of minority students at the State University, the University, and independent institutions. Overall, however, they are outnumbered by Hispanic students, who constitute the largest minority group at Community Colleges and are the second-largest minority group elsewhere. The number of Black students has not increased appreciably, and in fact their percentage has declined at the State University, the University, and independent institutions. The percentage of American Indian students has increased only at the State University, and their number, overall, remains small.

Percent of Students from Five Major Ethnic Backgrounds, Fall 1976 - Fall 1982



Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission data files.

11. RESIDENT CHARGES IN CONSTANT DOLLARS

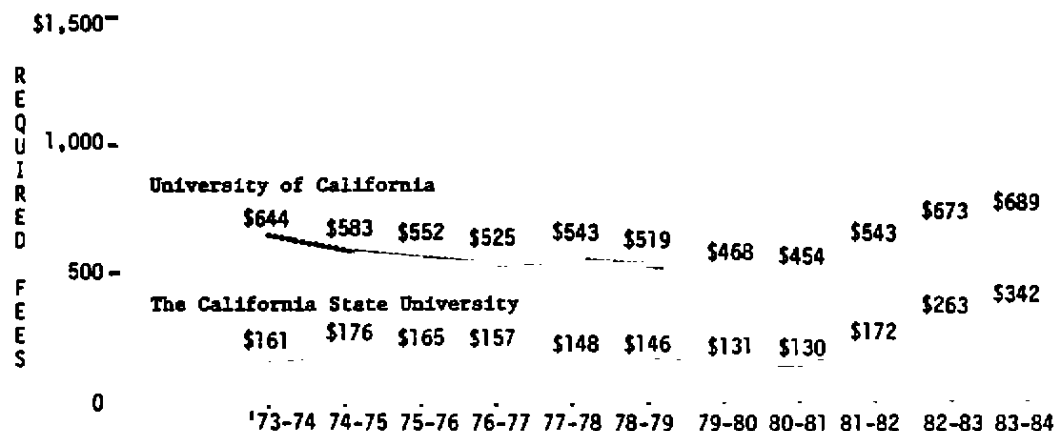
Attendance at the California State University and the University of California was a greater and greater educational bargain for students during the 1970s, when their fees were declining in terms of constant dollars, as measured by the Implicit Price Deflator for Personal Consumption Expenditures. Thus at the State University, during 1980-81, resident undergraduates paid 19 percent less in constant dollars than their predecessors did in 1973-74, and at the University, they paid nearly 30 percent less.

As the graph below shows, however, this trend ended in 1981-82 with the imposition of considerably higher fees and a mid-year emergency surcharge that pushed State University fees back above their 1974-75 level and University fees back to their 1977-78 level. Further increases in 1982-83 raised State University fees 63 percent above their 1973-74 levels and University fees 4 percent above their earlier level. This current year, State University fees are more than double what they were a decade ago, while University fees are 7 percent above their 1973-74 level -- and 50 percent above their 1980-81 level.

State University fees have risen faster than University fees, in that State University students are now paying fees equal to one-half of what their University counterparts pay, compared to only one-fourth ten years ago; but attendance at the State University remains relatively inexpensive compared to that at its comparison institutions in other states, whose student fees on the average are more than twice as high.

The greatest educational bargain, however, has remained the California Community Colleges, which through 1983-84 were able to avoid statewide required fees altogether.

Resident Undergraduate Required Fees at the California State University and the University of California, 1973-74 - 1983-84, Adjusted for Inflation



Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission staff calculations

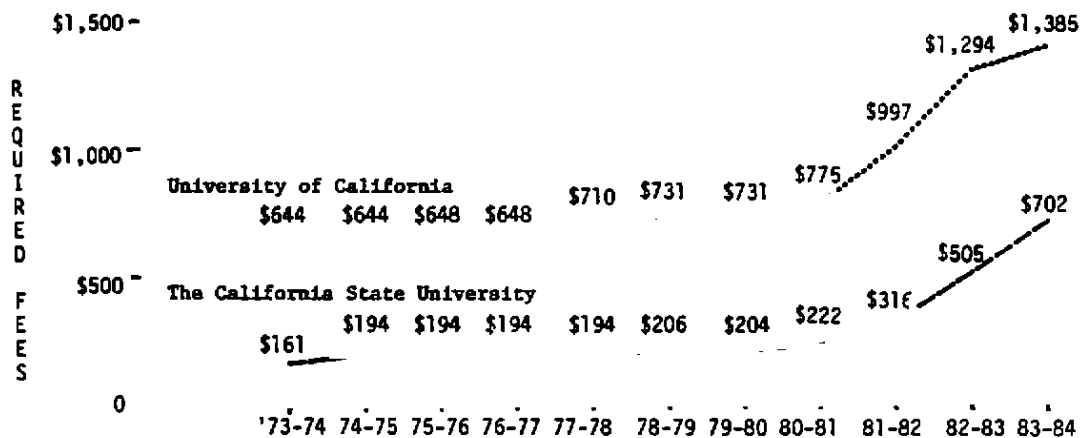
12. RESIDENT CHARGES IN REAL DOLLARS

Average charges for undergraduate California residents since 1973-74 are pictured below in terms of actual dollars unadjusted for inflation. As can be seen, undergraduates this year are paying an average of \$702 at the State University and \$1,385 at the University of California simply to enroll -- not for books, supplies, transportation, or living expenses. (Graduate students at the University pay on the average \$50 per year more in fees and those at the State University have started paying \$36 more this year.)

The recent increases in fees at both institutions have stemmed less from any basic change in State policy toward student fees than from severe State budget shortages caused by the recent recession, compounded by tax-cutting measures such as Proposition 13. That the recession played a larger role than tax-law changes in increasing fees, is evidenced by the fact that comparably shared increases in fees occurred in other states that also suffered from the recession but have not cut taxes to the same extent as California.

Evidence that the recession was a more important factor than tax-cutting measures in raising student fees comes from comparing California fees with those of similar public institutions in nine other large states. These other states also imposed major increases in student charges at their public institutions in 1981-82 and 1982-83, although few of them adopted tax cuts such as those of California. Moreover, states such as Oregon and Michigan that faced the most severe economic problems raised student fees more sharply in both absolute and relative terms than other states. For example, while fees at the California State University increased \$344 between 1973-74 and 1982-83, they jumped \$707 at Oregon's colleges and \$814 at Michigan's. And although University of California fees rose by \$650, those at Eugene increased by \$840 and those at Ann Arbor by \$1,292.

Resident Undergraduate Required Fees at the California State University and the University of California, 1973-74 - 1983-84, in Actual Dollars

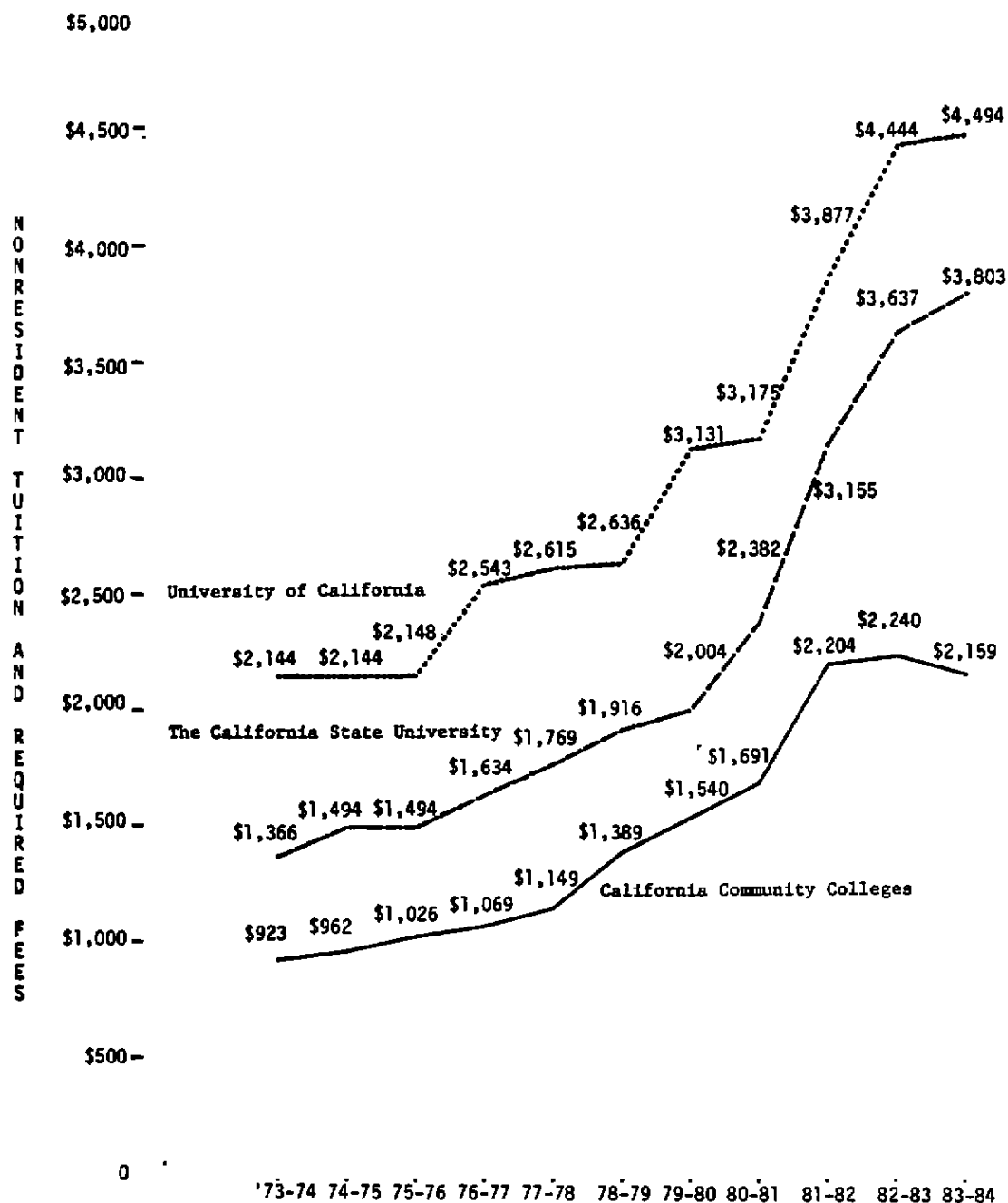


Source California Postsecondary Education Commission staff calculations.

13. NONRESIDENT CHARGES IN REAL DOLLARS

California's public institutions charge out-of-state students "tuition," as well as student fees, in order to cover costs of instruction. At Community Colleges, non-resident students are now paying an overall average of \$2,159 more than California residents; at the State University, \$3,101 more; and at the University of California, \$3,109 more.

Nonresident Tuition and Fees at the Three Public Segments, 1973-74 - 1983-84



Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission staff calculations.

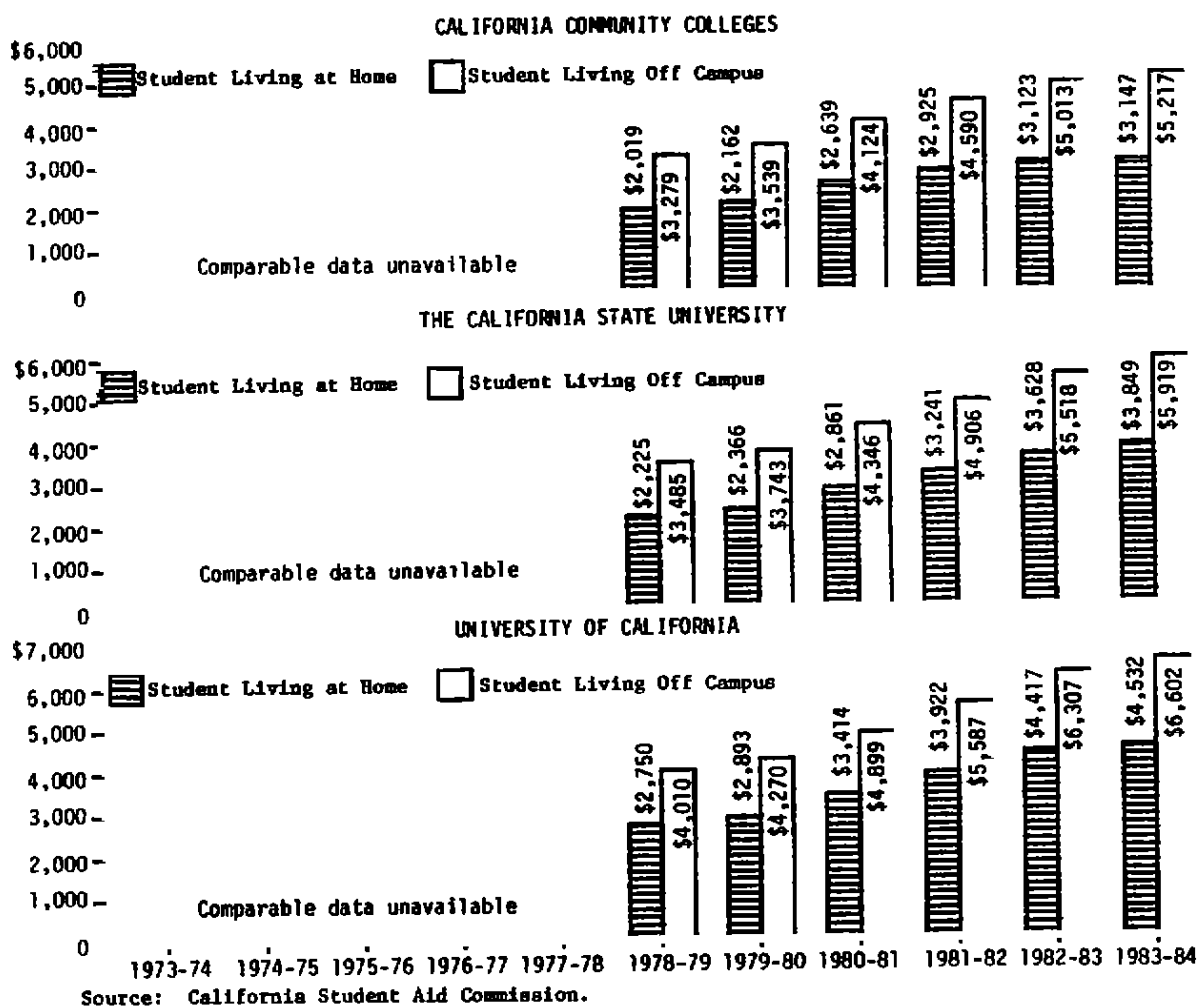
14. STUDENT COSTS IN REAL DOLLARS

Each year, the California Student Aid Commission calculates how much money students will need to attend college, in order to estimate their need for financial aid. Illustrated below are these basic living costs for nine months of single California undergraduates who live off campus but away from home. (Costs of students living on campus are similar to those of off-campus students but vary from campus to campus depending on differences in board and room charges.)

The average total cost of attending a Community College this year is \$3,147 for students living at home and \$5,217 for those living off campus -- up 55.9 and 59.1 percent respectively from similar costs five years ago. The comparable cost of attending the State University is \$3,849 or \$5,919 -- up 73.0 and 69.8 percent respectively. And the cost of University attendance is \$3,532 or \$6,602 -- up 64.8 and 64.6 percent respectively.

Student costs of attending independent institutions can be calculated by adding the amount of required tuition and fees at any of these institutions to the budgets reported below for Community College students.

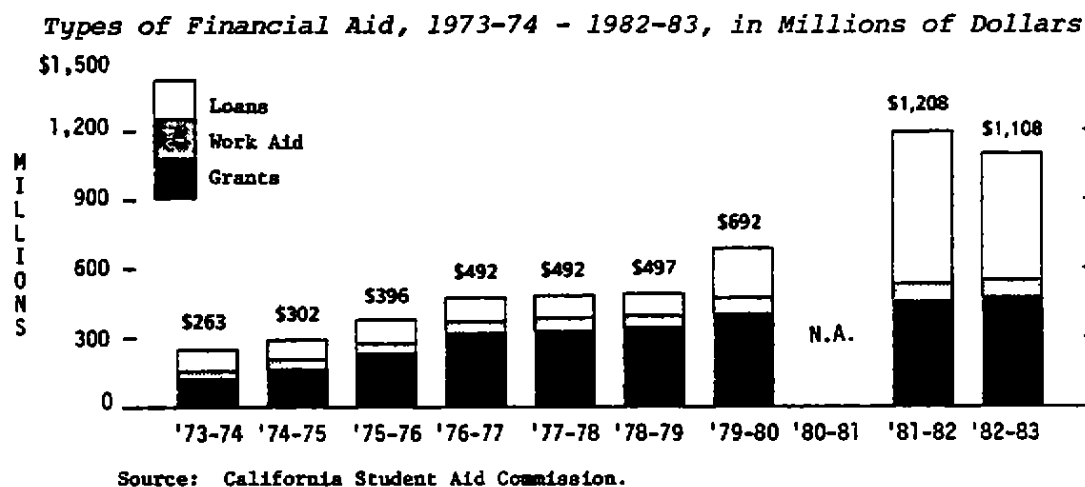
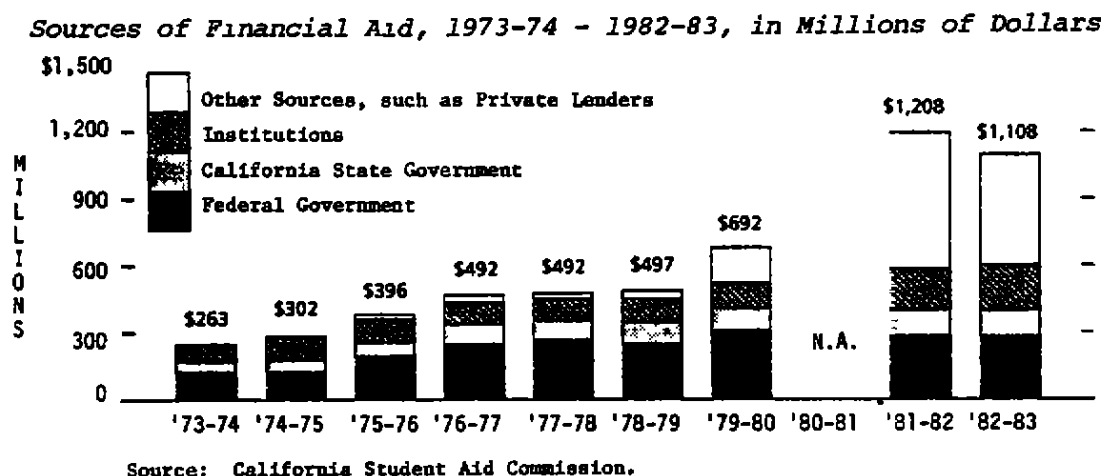
Nine-Month Cost of Attendance for a Resident Undergraduate Either Living at Home or Off Campus, 1978-79 - 1983-84



15. SOURCES AND TYPES OF STUDENT FINANCIAL AID

SOURCES OF AID: Students and their families remain the major source of paying for college, but over the past decade the federal government, the State, and institutions have all more than doubled their aid funds, and other sources of aid (chiefly private lenders participating in the federal loan guarantee program) have expanded their loan offerings a hundred fold -- from less than \$4 million in 1973-74 to \$602 million in 1981-82 and \$486 million in 1982-83. (Last year's drop stemmed from federal restrictions on eligibility for loans to control growing loan guarantee costs.) The federal government provides more assistance than institutions, and institutions more than the State. In fact, students at the University of California provide more financial aid for their needy colleagues out of their required fees than does the State through its financial aid programs.

TYPES OF AID: Of the three basic types of aid -- loans, part-time work, and grants such as scholarships and fellowships -- loans have increased from \$97 million to \$555 million over the decade, having accounted for 37 percent of aid ten years ago and 50 percent today. Work aid has doubled from \$40 million to \$80 million, while dropping from 15 percent to 7 percent of all aid; and grants have grown from \$126 million to \$373 million while declining from 48 to 43 percent of the total.



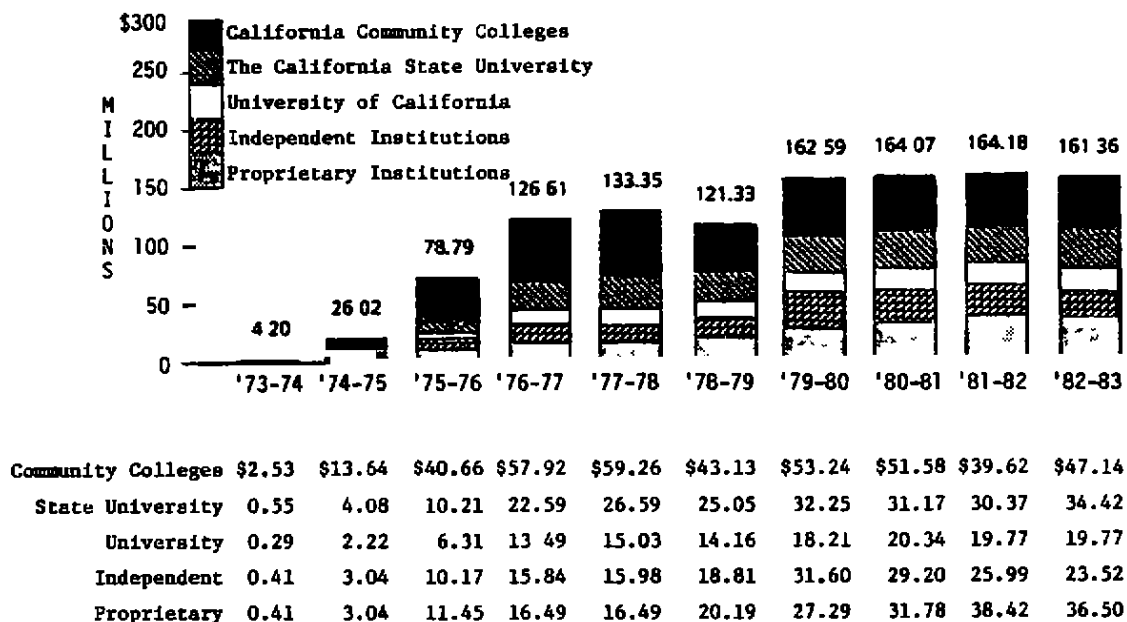
16. DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT FUNDS

Of the federal government's five major financial aid programs, only two -- its Pell Grant and Guaranteed Student Loan programs -- expanded greatly over the decade. This was not true of the other three -- College Work Study, National Direct Student Loans, or the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants -- the latter two of which have been proposed for elimination by the Reagan administration.

The Pell Grant program, initially called the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant program, originated in 1972 as a limited effort to target federal financial aid dollars to undergraduates from families earning less than \$15,000 a year who historically had not participated fully in higher education. Growth of the program leveled off and then declined between 1976-77 and 1978-79, but congressional passage of the Middle Income Student Assistance Act in 1978 expanded eligibility to students from families with incomes below \$25,000 a year. The program has not expanded since 1979-80, however, and recent across-the-board reductions in the size of awards and restrictions on eligibility have led to another decline. Nonetheless, the program remains the single largest and most significant source of financial aid grants for low-income California students.

As can be seen from the graph and table below, Pell Grant funds have gone primarily to students at Community Colleges and proprietary schools and least to University of California students.

Pell Grant Funds Received by Students in California Institutions, 1973-74 - 1982-83, in Millions of Dollars



Source: California Student Aid Commission.

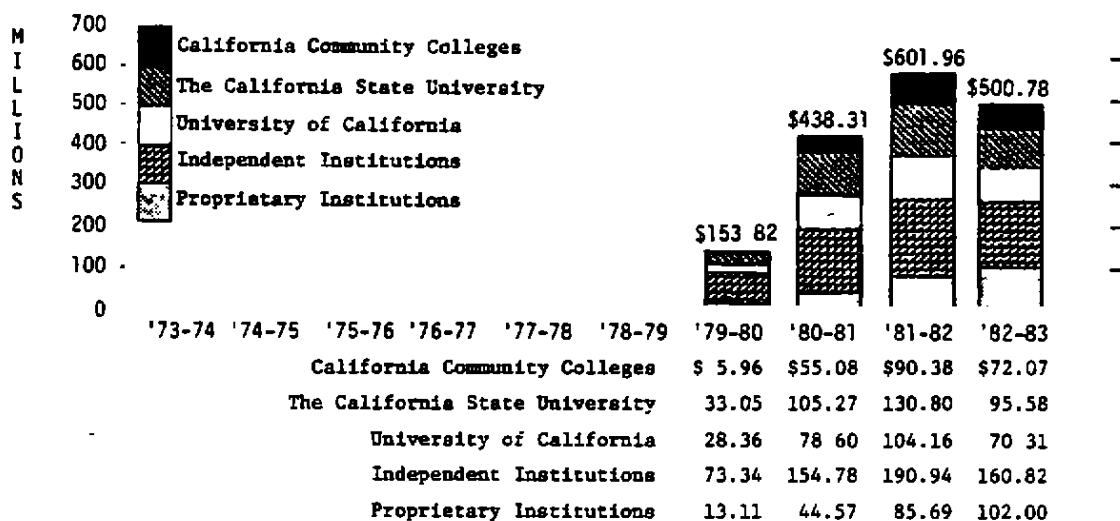
17. DISTRIBUTION OF GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS

The federal Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program was created by Congress in 1965 but attracted few lenders until 1978, when the Middle Income Student Assistance Act removed its income ceiling. At that time, access to loans of \$2,500 at 9 percent interest, when the prime lending rate was 10 percentage points higher, and with no obligation to begin repayment until six months after graduation, greatly stimulated demand for GSL loans.

California participated in the federal GSL program during 1966 and 1967 but because of the availability of Federal Insured Student Loans did not rejoin the GSL program until 1977 and accepted its first student applicants in April 1979. During 1979-80, it guaranteed over 68,000 loans; during 1980-81, nearly 172,000; and in 1981-82, nearly 220,000. The volume jumped from \$154 million in 1979-80 to \$438 million in 1980-81 and \$602 million in 1981-82. That year, the federal government required all students from families with annual incomes above \$30,000 to demonstrate financial need before they could receive a GSL loan and added a 5 percent loan origination fee to discourage other potential student borrowers, reducing loan volume nearly 17 percent to \$501 million in 1982-83. (Not included in these figures are loans to California students in California hospital schools of nursing and allied health or those attending colleges and universities outside the State, which account for about 9 percent of California loans guaranteed under the program.)

As illustrated below, the greatest proportion of GSL funds has gone to students in independent institutions, followed by those at the State University and the University of California. Moreover, given the smaller number of students at independent institutions and the University, it is clear that a larger proportion of their students than others rely on loan aid to help finance their education.

Guaranteed Student Loan Funds Received by Students in California Institutions, 1973-74 - 1982-83, in Millions of Dollars



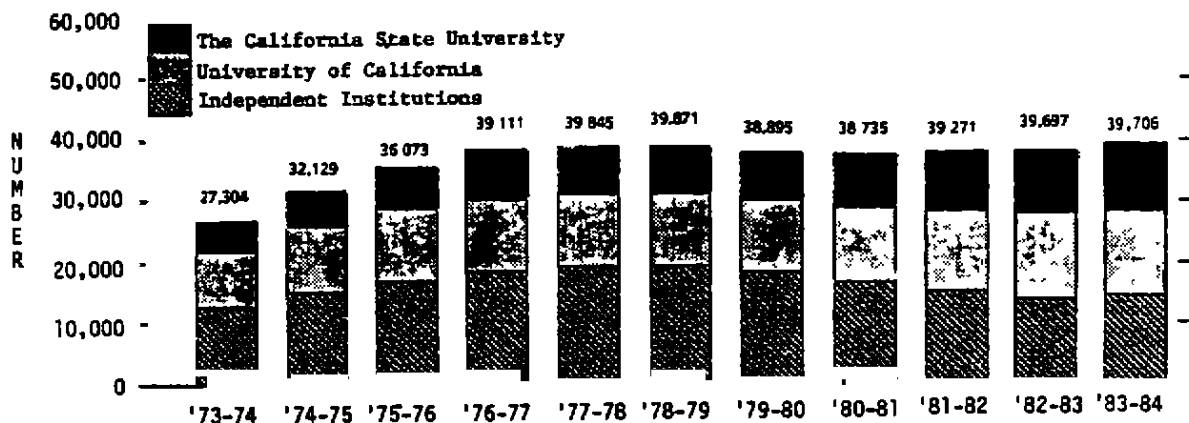
Source California Student Aid Commission.

18. DISTRIBUTION OF CAL GRANT A AWARDS

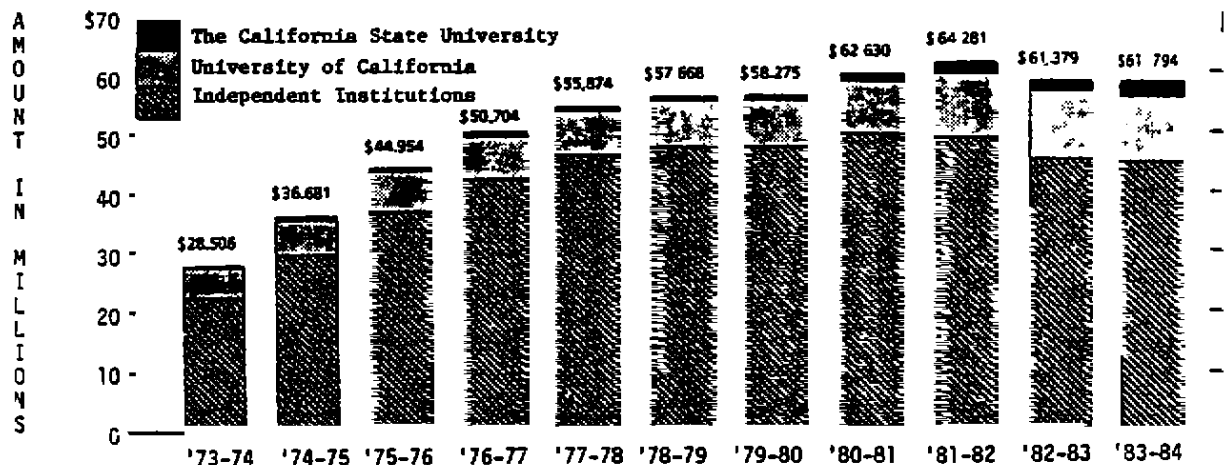
The Cal Grant A program, established as the California State Scholarship program in 1955-56, provides scholarships to a limited number of talented undergraduates with demonstrated financial need so that they can attend the college or university of their choice. (Awards are held in reserve for eligible Community College students until they transfer to a four-year institution.) Between 1973-74 and 1977-78, the Legislature increased the number of Cal Grant A awards by 45 percent and their dollar amount by 96 percent, but since 1978-79, the number of new awards has declined and their amount has grown by less than 10 percent. As a result, the program now serves a decreasing proportion of the eligible needy students who apply for grants -- only 40 percent of needy eligible applicants in 1983-84 compared to 65 percent in 1978-79.

Students at independent institutions have received the bulk of funds throughout the decade, although their proportion is declining both in the number of recipients and amount of funds received. Funds awarded to State University students have tripled, and those for University of California students have more than doubled, although the size of grants has failed to keep pace with recent fee increases at both institutions as well as at independent institutions.

Number of Cal Grant A Awards, by Segment, 1973-74 - 1983-84



Amount of Cal Grant A Awards, by Segment, 1973-74 - 1983-84, in Millions of Dollars



Source. California Student Aid Commission.

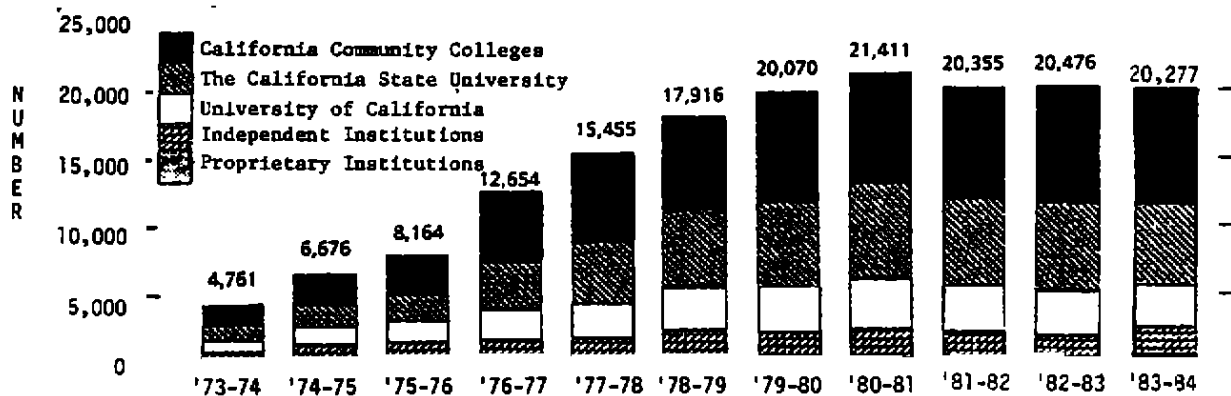
19. DISTRIBUTION OF CAL GRANT B AWARDS

The Cal Grant B Award program was created by the Legislature in 1970-71 to assist educationally disadvantaged students with demonstrated financial need attend college by providing grants to cover subsistence costs in their first year and then tuition and required fees as well after the first year. Although it provides some degree of choice among institutions, at least half of all new recipients must initially attend a California Community College.

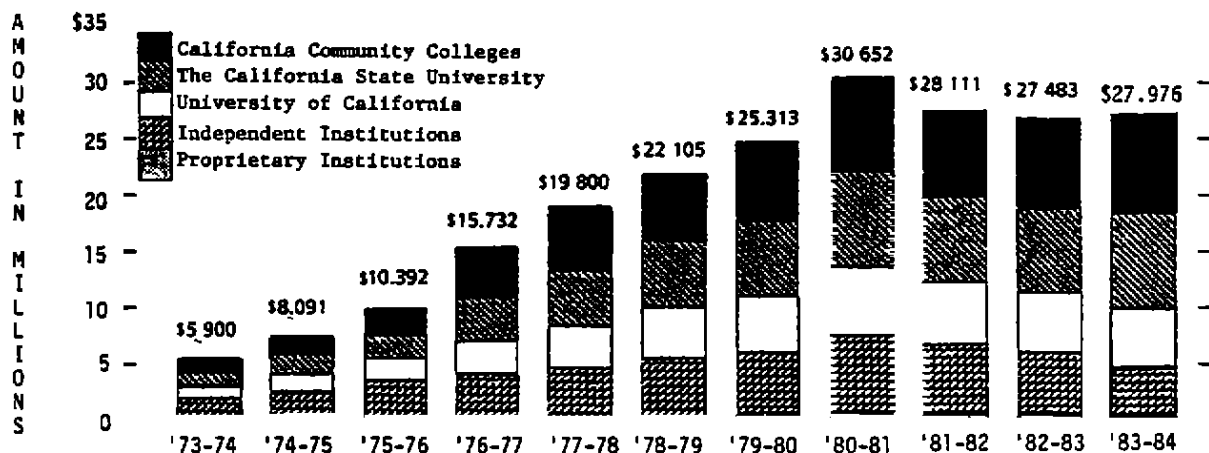
The program grew dramatically over eight of the last ten years -- expanding 450 percent in number of grants and 520 percent in dollars awarded -- before declining in 1981-82. This decline occurred at a time when fees were rising sharply at the University and State University as well as at independent institutions. Like Cal Grant A awards, this program has not kept pace with the increasing need for financial aid of low-income applicants -- serving only 20 percent of needy eligible applicants this year, compared to 45 percent in 1978-79 -- although the availability of federal Pell Grant aid has thus far compensated for this inadequacy.

Due to program provisions, over the ten-year period, most Cal Grant B recipients were enrolled either in Community Colleges or the State University.

Number of Cal Grant B Awards, by Segment, 1973-74 - 1983-84



Amount of Cal Grant B Awards, by Segment, 1973-74 - 1983-84, in Millions of Dollars



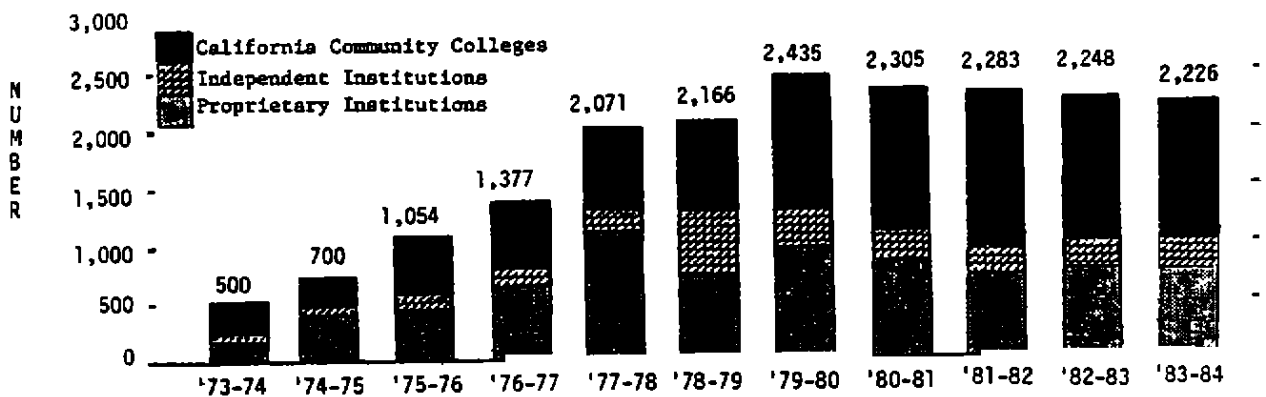
Source: California Student Aid Commission.

20. DISTRIBUTION OF CAL GRANT C AWARDS

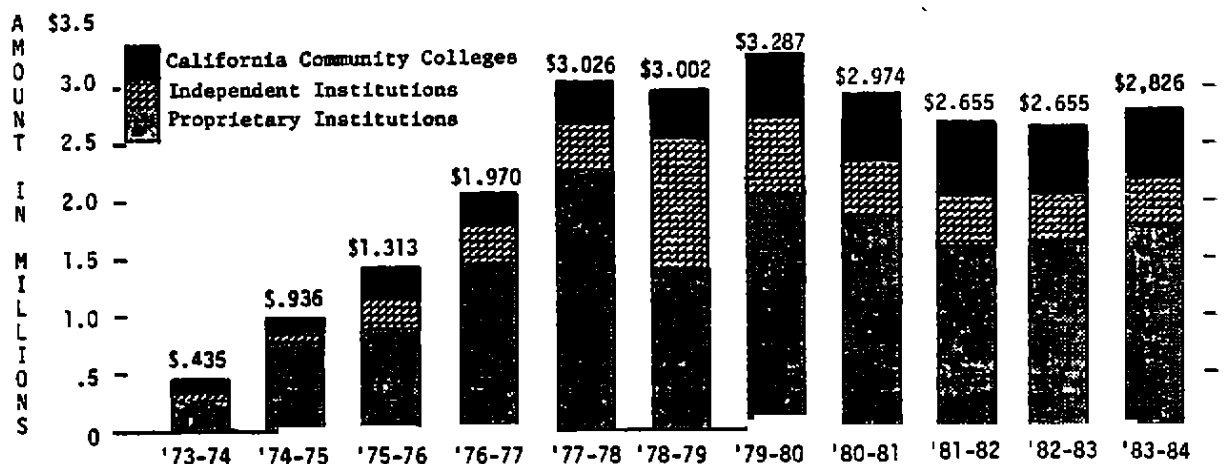
The Cal Grant C program, created in 1973, provides financial assistance to a limited number of vocationally oriented students with demonstrated financial need interested in vocational training, typically at a California Community College or a proprietary school. In 1973-74, it made 500 grants totaling almost one-half million dollars. By 1977-78, it grew to 2,071 grants totaling \$3 million; but then, as with the other two Cal Grant programs, it grew little for the next five years. In 1983-84, only 2,226 students received grants totaling \$2.7 million, out of the 12,333 eligible and needy students who applied for them. Compared to the other Cal Grant programs, it remains miniscule, accounting for less than 4 percent of the awards and less than 3 percent of the funds granted last year.

Over 55 percent of the Cal Grant C recipients in 1983-84 attended Community Colleges, 34 percent attended proprietary schools, and the remaining 8 percent were enrolled in vocationally oriented programs at independent institutions.

Number of Cal Grant C Awards, by Segment, 1973-74 - 1983-84



Amount of Cal Grant C Awards, by Segment, 1973-74 - 1983-84, in Millions of Dollars



Note: In 1979-80, two California State University students received Cal Grant C awards, totaling approximately \$1,000.

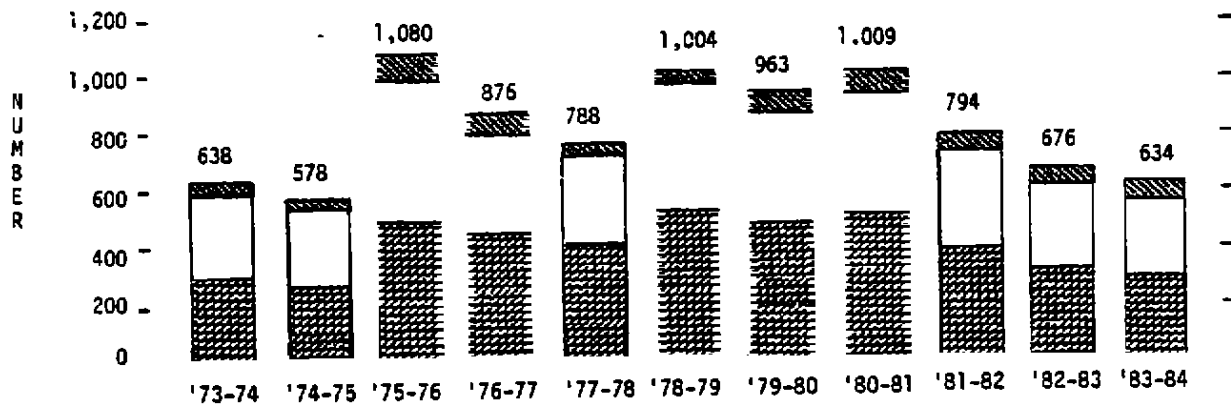
Source: California Student Aid Commission.

21. DISTRIBUTION OF STATE GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS

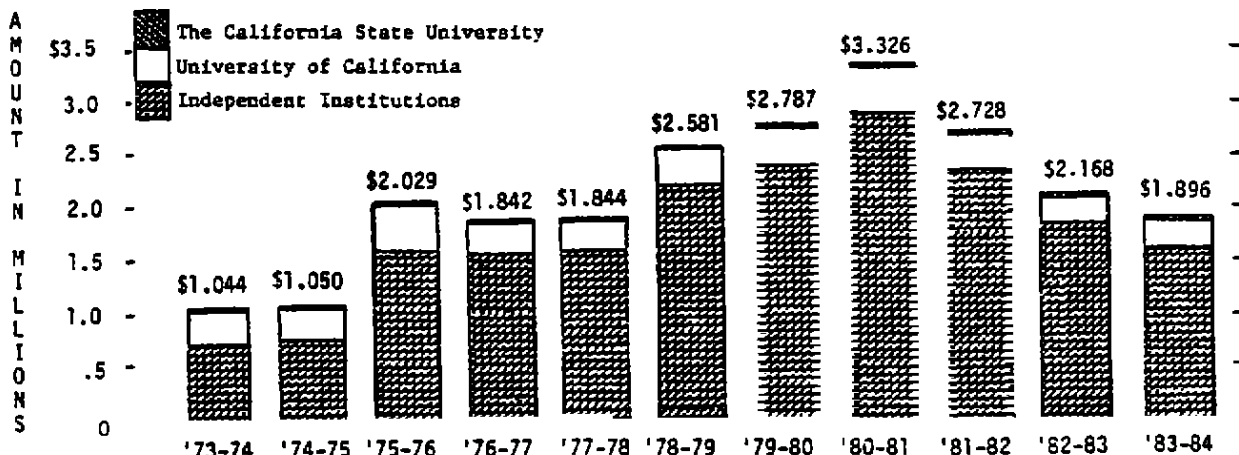
The Graduate Fellowship Program, created in 1967, remains the only State-funded program providing grant aid to graduate and professional students. In 1973-74, it provided 638 grants worth a total of \$1 million. Over the next nine years its awards fluctuated from a high of 1,080 in 1975-76 to a low of 634 in 1983-84, and funding varied from a low of \$1 million in 1974-75 to a high of \$3.3 million in 1981-82.

Throughout these eleven years, private funding for graduate fellowships has declined, as has federal funding for research, which often supported graduate assistants. At the same time, the cost of attending graduate or professional school has increased rapidly. Yet, the Graduate Fellowship Program has never been funded to provide the full number of fellowships it is authorized to award. In 1973-74, 4,072 graduate students applied for fellowships, but only a portion of that year's 638 grants were available to them because of renewals of previous grants. In 1983-84, 7,192 new students applied, but only 210 of them received fellowships, since the remaining 424 out of a total of 634 were renewals.

Number of State Graduate Fellowships Awarded, by Segment, 1973-74 - 1983-84



Amount of State Graduate Fellowships Awarded, by Segment, 1973-74 - 1983-84, in Millions of Dollars



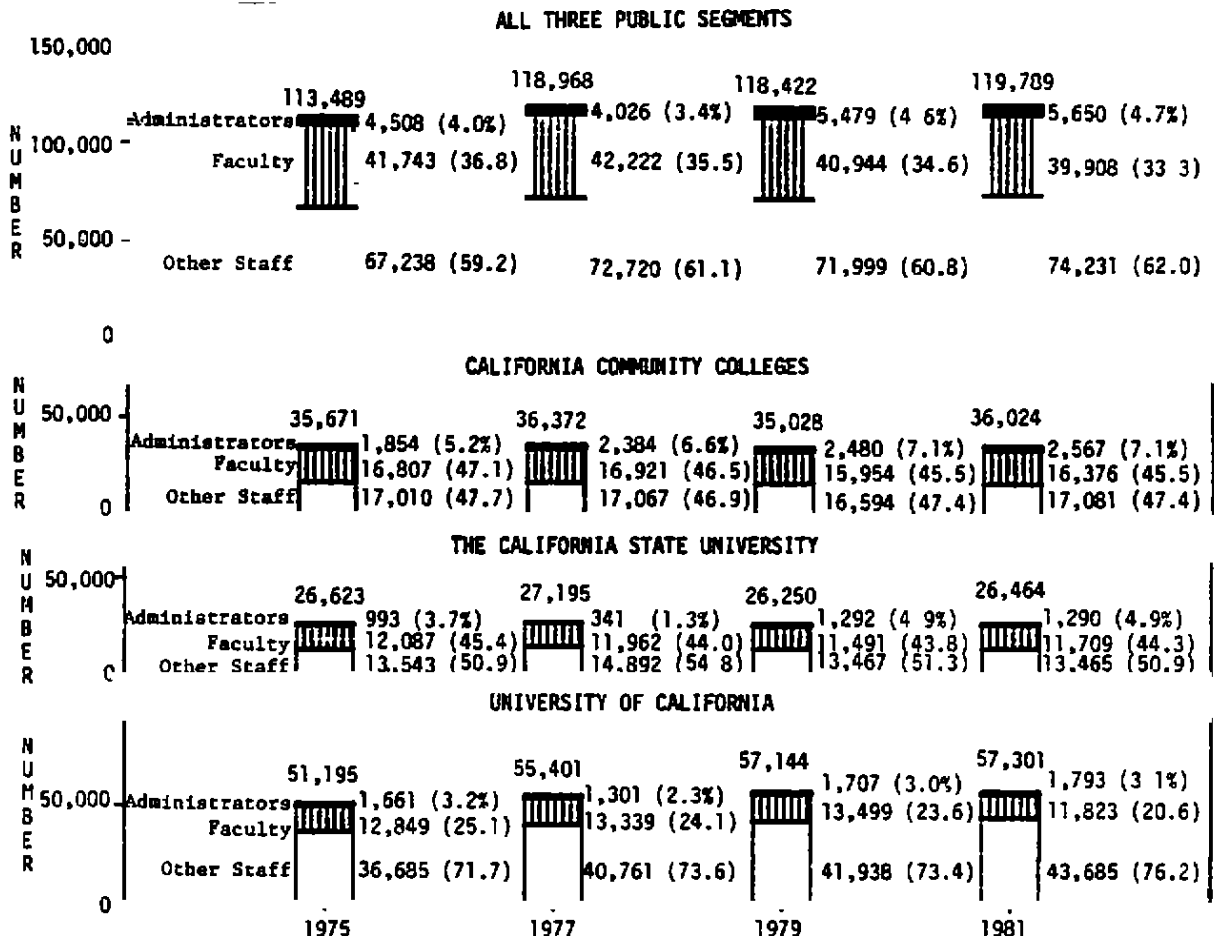
Source: California Student Aid Commission.

22. ADMINISTRATORS, FACULTY, AND OTHER STAFF

Between 1975 and 1981, the number of full-time employees of California's public segments increased 5.6 percent, largely because of increases in staff at the University of California -- but the number of full-time faculty declined by 4.4 percent. (Earlier data are unavailable, and no comparable data exist for independent institutions.) The California Community Colleges increased their total staff slightly, after a drop in the late 1970s, and California State University staff declined slightly; but University of California total staff grew by over 6,100 persons.

In all three segments, both the number and proportion of full-time faculty members declined -- overall, from 36.8 to 33.3 percent of all employees. But administrative personnel grew 17.5 percent -- from 4.0 to 4.7 percent of the total; and other staff increased 4.7 percent -- from 59.2 to 61.8 percent of all personnel. (Increased employment of part-time faculty is not shown.)

Number of Public-Segment Administrators, Faculty Members, and Other Staff, and Their Percentage of All Full-Time Staff, 1975, 1977, 1979, and 1981



Note: Discrepancies exist in the 1975 data from several Community Colleges, and thus 1975 Community College and three-segment figures should be assumed as approximate and subject to correction. In 1977, the California State University reported only senior administrators as administrators, and after 1977 it created new managerial classifications. Prior to, and subsequent to, 1977, the University of California reported more than 400 "other" staff as administrators, and prior to 1981 it reported student assistants as full-time faculty.

Source: Higher Education Staff Survey, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, coordinated by the California Postsecondary Education Commission.

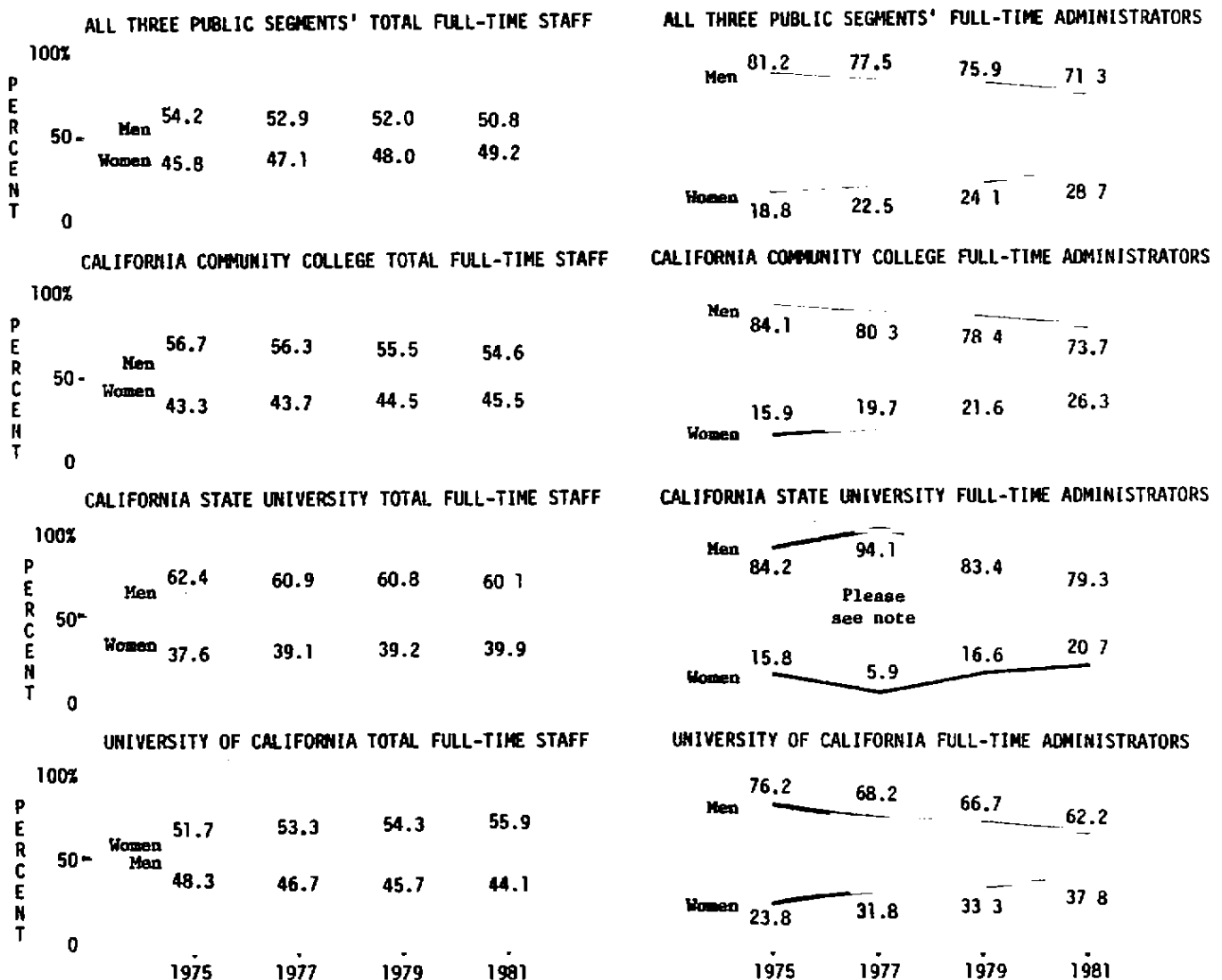
23. MEN AND WOMEN STAFF MEMBERS

Affirmative action efforts of the three public segments boosted women's employment appreciably between 1975 and 1981 -- the most recent year for which data are available.

TOTAL STAFF: Women increased their percentage of full-time personnel during the six years from 45.8 to 49.2 percent. They are best represented at the University of California, where by 1981 they constituted 55.9 percent of all staff -- up 4 percentage points in six years. By 1981, they made up 45.5 percent of Community College staff and 39.9 percent of State University personnel -- up 2 percent in both segments.

TYPES OF STAFF: Women continue to be best represented among non-administrative and non-faculty staff, but even among these "other" staff, they increased

Percent of Men and Women Employed Full Time in the Three Public Segments and as



Note: In 1977, the California State University reported only senior administrators as administrators, and after 1977 it created new managerial classifications. Prior to, and subsequent to, 1977, the University of California reported more than 400 "other" staff as administrators, and prior to 1981 it reported student assistants as full-time faculty. Discrepancies exist in the 1975 data from several

their representation 2 percentage points. By 1981, they made up almost two-thirds of these personnel at the University of California, compared to 59.4 percent at the Community Colleges and 57.5 percent at the State University. Overall, they are least well represented among the faculty -- up 2.3 percentage points to 26.2 percent by 1981. Among full-time faculty members, they are best represented at the Community Colleges (33.8 percent), next best at the State University (21.8 percent) and least at the University (19.9 percent). They have made most progress in administrative ranks -- from 18.8 to 28.7 percent of administrators in six years. Here their greatest increase -- 14 percentage points -- occurred at the University, but Community Colleges witnessed a 10.4 percent increase, compared to a 4.9 percent increase among State University administrators.

All in all, women increased their ranks most significantly over the six years among University of California administrators and least among State University faculty.

Administrators, Faculty Members, and Other Staff, 1975, 1977, 1979, and 1981

ALL THREE PUBLIC SEGMENTS' FULL-TIME FACULTY					ALL THREE PUBLIC SEGMENTS' OTHER FULL-TIME STAFF				
	76.1	75.4	74.9	73.8					100%
Men					Women	61.2	61.6	63.0	63.2
									-50
Women	23.9	24.6	25.1	26.2	Men	38.8	38.4	37.0	36.8
									0
CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE FULL-TIME FACULTY					CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE OTHER FULL-TIME STAFF				
	68.7	67.3	67.3	66.2					100%
Men					Women	58.1	58.0	59.2	59.4
									-50
Women	31.3	32.7	32.7	33.8	Men	41.0	42.0	40.8	40.6
									0
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY FULL-TIME FACULTY					CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY OTHER FULL-TIME STAFF				
	78.8	79.2	78.9	78.2					-100%
Men					Women	53.8	54.7	56.9	57.5
									-50
Women	21.2	20.8	21.1	21.8	Men	46.2	45.3	43.1	42.5
									0
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA FULL-TIME FACULTY					UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA OTHER FULL-TIME STAFF				
	83.3	82.2	80.6	80.1					100%
Men					Women	65.3	65.6	66.4	66.4
									50
Women	16.7	17.8	19.4	19.9	Men	34.7	34.4	33.6	33.6
									0
	1975	1977	1979	1981		1975	1977	1979	1981

Community Colleges, and thus 1975 Community College and three-segment figures should be assumed as approximate and subject to correction.

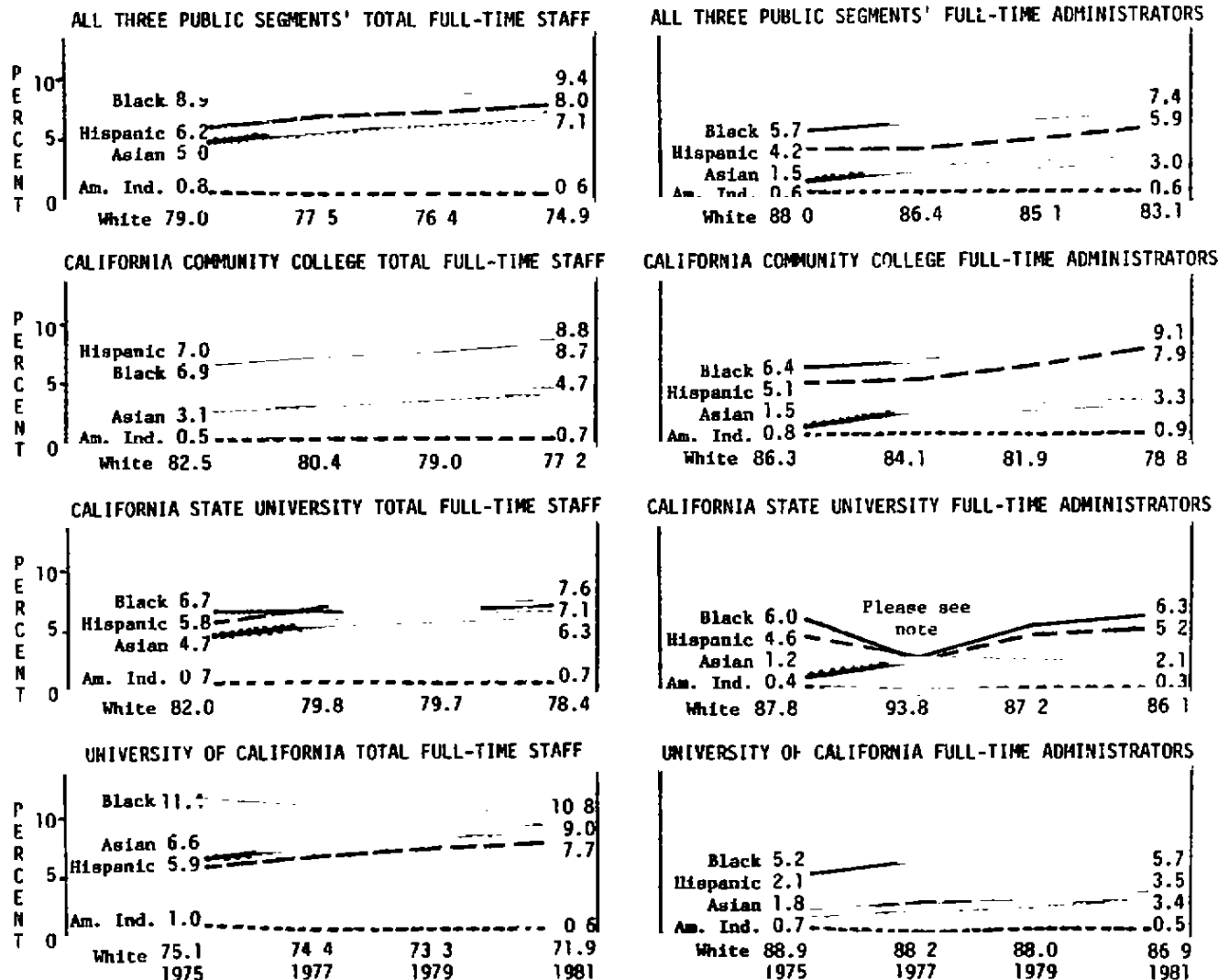
Source: Higher Education Staff Survey, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, coordinated by the California Postsecondary Education Commission.

24. ETHNIC REPRESENTATION AMONG STAFF

The progress of ethnic minority staff has paralleled that of women in California's public segments. Except for a drop in the number of American Indian personnel during the late 1970s (which has since reversed), all minority groups have shown gains at all three segments.

TOTAL STAFF: Overall, minority personnel grew by 5.1 percentage points between 1975 and 1981 -- from 21.0 to 26.1 percent of all full-time staff. They are best represented at the University of California, where they increased their representation by 2.5 percentage points, to 28.1 percent. But they made the most progress at the Community Colleges, increasing 5.3 percentage points to 22.8 percent. At the State University they grew by 3 percentage points to 21.6 percent of the staff. Asian and Black staff increased their

Ethnicity of Total Full-Time Staff and of Full-Time Administrators, Faculty



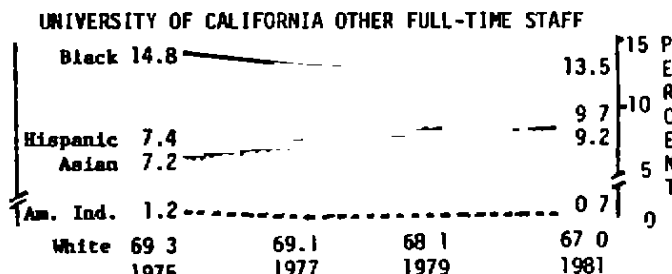
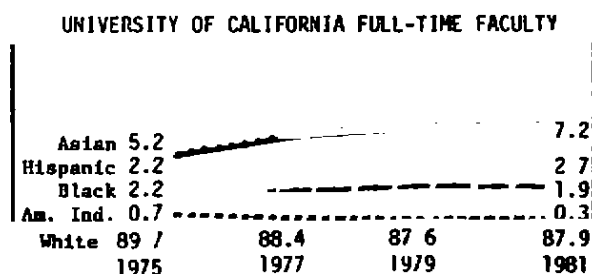
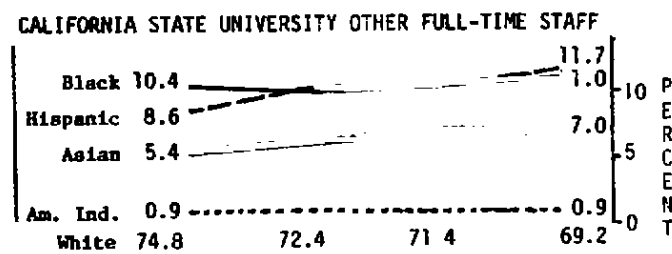
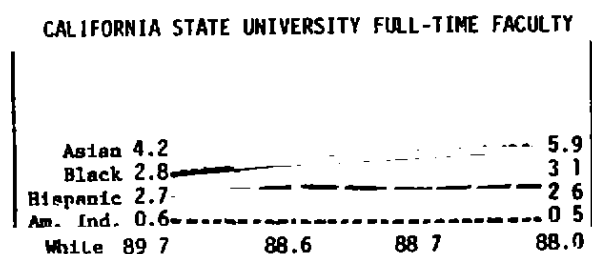
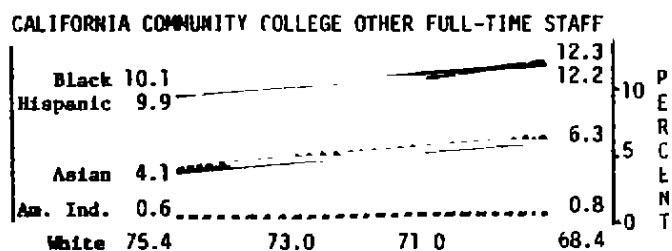
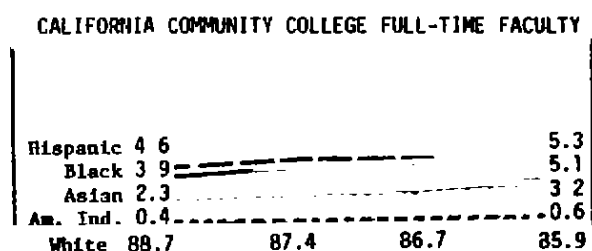
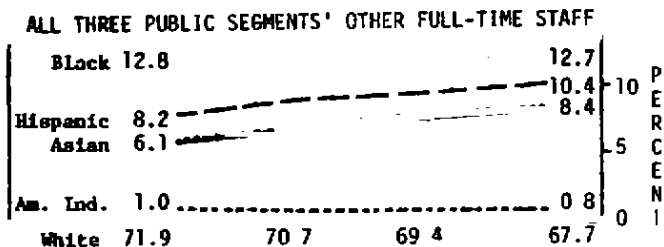
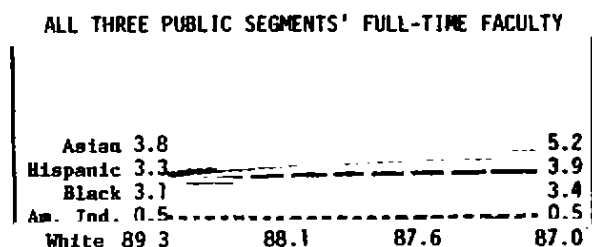
Note: In 1977, the California State University reported only senior administrators as administrators, and after 1977 it created new managerial classifications. Prior to, and subsequent to, 1977, the University of California reported more than 400 "other" staff as administrators, and prior to 1981 it reported student assistants as full-time faculty. Discrepancies exist in the 1975 data from several

overall numbers by over 2,000 individuals each, and Hispanic staff by 1,200. Only American Indians, who make up less than 1 percent of staff members in any segment, declined in numbers from some 900 in 1975 to 745 in 1979 but increased to 781 by 1981. Asian and Black staff are best represented at the University; Hispanic staff at Community Colleges.

TYPES OF STAFF: As with women, minority staff are best represented among "other" staff -- up 4.3 percentage points to 32.3 percent. They are least well represented among the faculty: Only 13.0 percent, up 2.2 percentage points. They constitute 16.8 percent of administrators, where they made the most progress over the six years -- up 4.8 percent points.

Despite continuing affirmative action efforts, they are least well represented among State University faculty (12.0 percent) and University of California faculty (12.1 percent). They are best represented among "other" staff at the University, where they constitute 33.0 percent of these employees.

Members, and Other Staff of the Public Segments, 1975, 1977, 1979, and 1981



Community Colleges, and thus 1975 Community College and three-segment figures should be assumed as approximate and subject to correction.

Source Higher Education Staff Survey, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, coordinated by the California Postsecondary Education Commission.

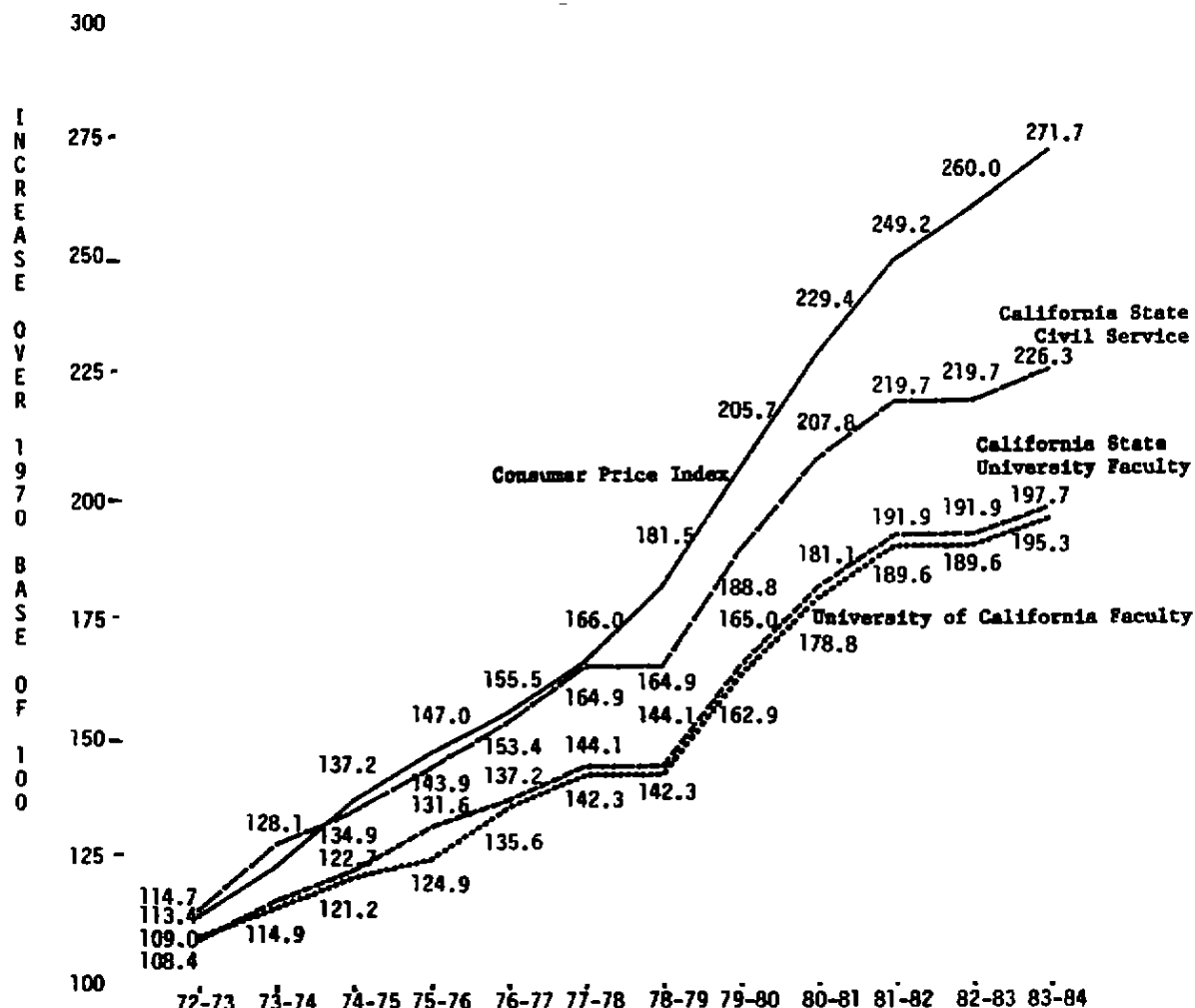
25. FACULTY SALARIES AND INFLATION

Faculty salary increases in real dollars at the California State University and the University of California during the 1970s and '80s have lagged behind the rate of increase not only in the cost of living but also in salaries of California State civil service employees.

Using 1970 as a base of 100 for calculating these increases, the graph below shows that annual growth in the national Consumer Price Index had reached 271.7 points by this current fiscal year. State civil service salary increases totaled 226.3 points since 1970, but State University faculty salary increases came to only 197.7 points and those of University of California faculty to only 195.3. Thus by this year, faculty had lost 27.2 and 28.1 percent of their 1970 purchasing power.

Neither State civil servants nor public university faculty received cost-of-living increases in two of the past ten years -- 1978-79, and 1982-83 -- because of the negative impact of Proposition 13 and the recession on the State's budget.

Increases in the Consumer Price Index and in Salaries of California State Civil Servants and Faculty Members of the California State University and the University of California, 1972-73 - 1983-84, Based on 1969-70 as 100

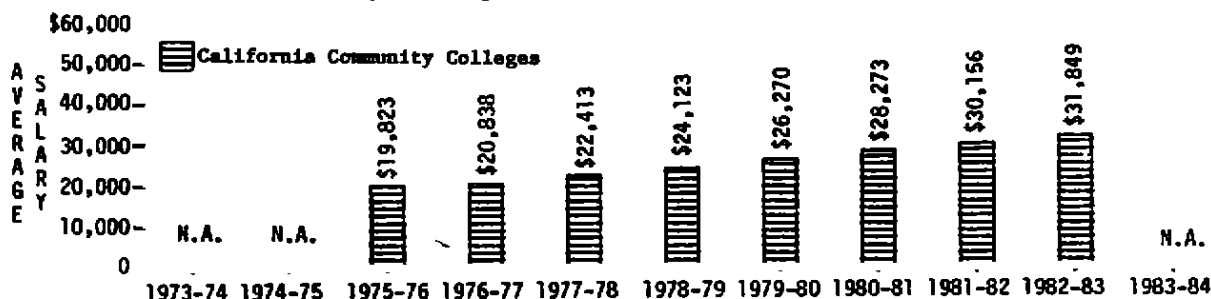


26. LEVELS OF FACULTY SALARIES

In reviewing faculty salary increase requests of the State University and the University of California, State officials have since 1965 used data on average faculty salaries at colleges and universities elsewhere in the country comparable to State University and University campuses. (No comparable group of community colleges has been used for the California Community Colleges, which unlike the public universities do not operate on a statewide salary schedule.)

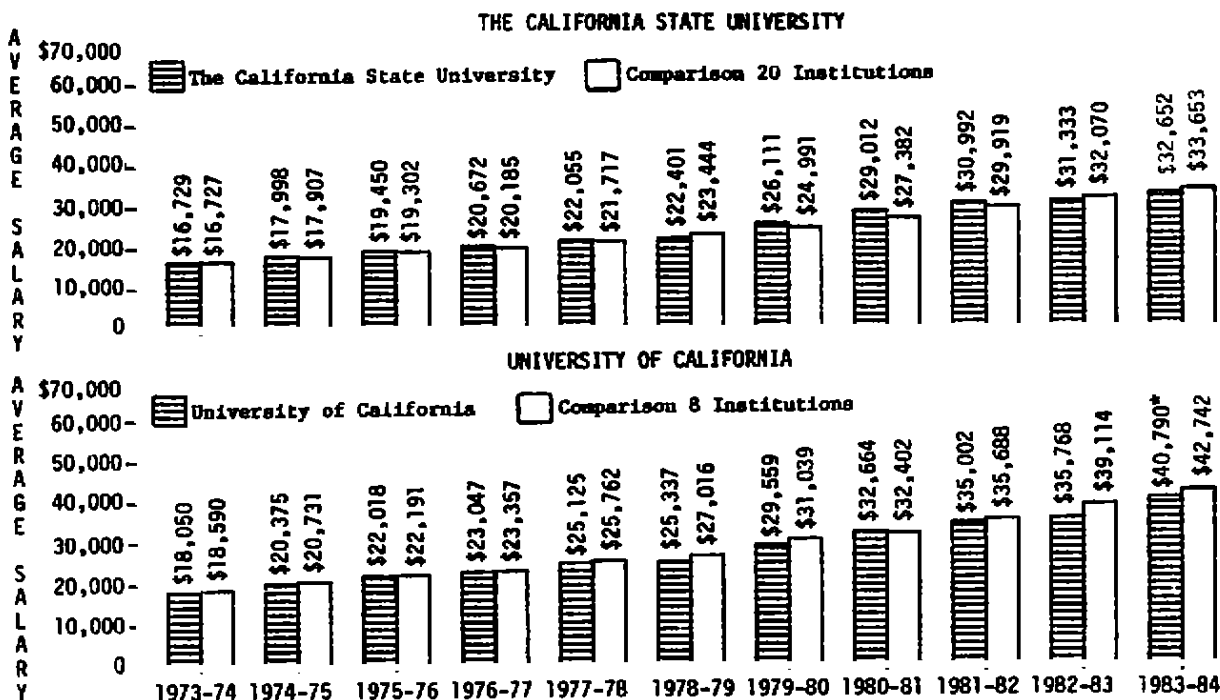
Over the past eleven years, State University faculty salaries have run slightly ahead of their comparison institutions' average except for three years --1978-79, 1982-83, and 1983-84. But University of California salaries have lagged behind those of its comparison group in ten of the past 11 years, with 1980-81 the only exception.

Nine-Month and Twelve-Month Average Faculty Salaries, Including Stipends, California Community Colleges, 1975-76 - 1982-83



Note: Community College faculty work three more weeks a year on nine-month appointments than California State University or University of California faculty.

Nine-Month All-Ranks Average Faculty Salaries of California's Two Public Universities and Their Comparison Groups of Institutions, 1973-74 - 1983-84



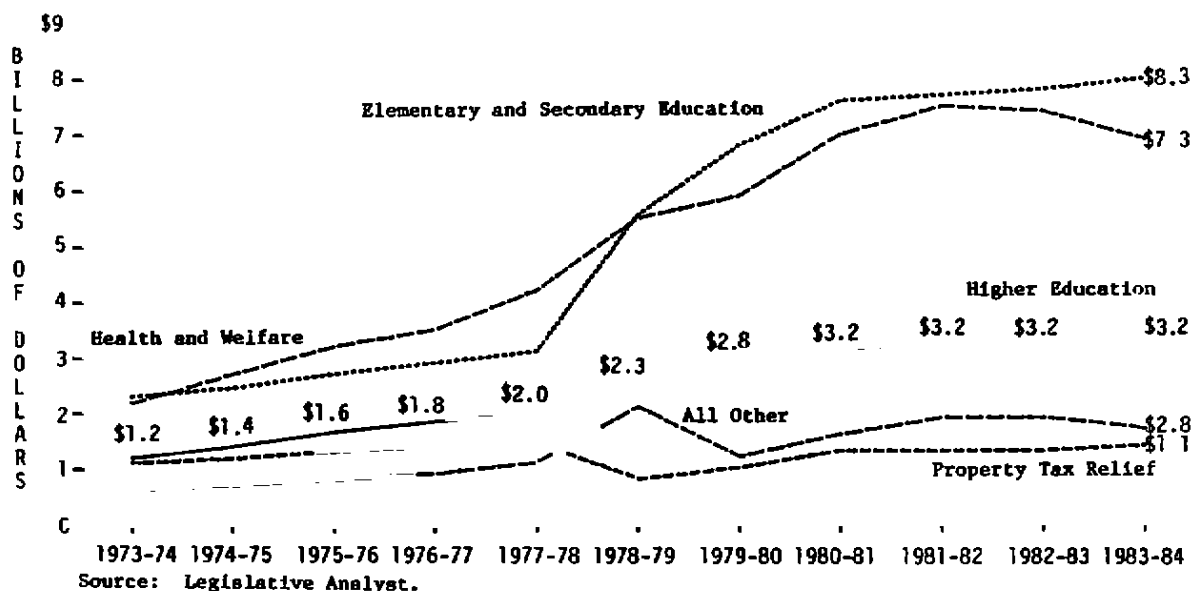
* After April 1, 1984. Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

27. STATE SUPPORT FOR CURRENT OPERATIONS

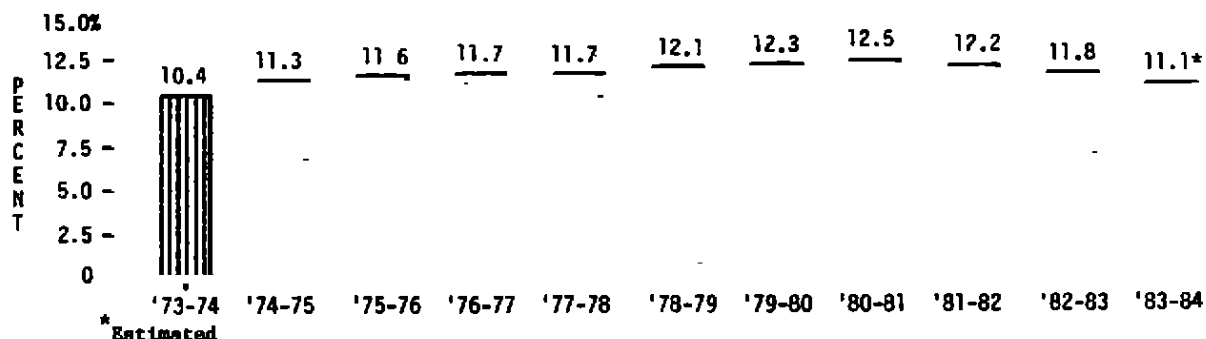
During the years prior to Proposition 13, California's public colleges and universities, along with other State agencies, shared in the benefits of continued growth in State revenues. Combined budgets for all public higher education institutions and agencies increased from \$1.2 billion in 1973-74 to \$2.3 in 1978-79 -- almost doubling during these five years -- and continued growing appreciably until 1980-81, despite burgeoning demands of the schools and of health and welfare on the State General Fund, as indicated in the first graph below.

Indeed, as a percentage of total State General Fund and property tax revenue, higher education's share of the budget grew from 10.4 percent in 1973-74 to 12.5 percent in 1980-81, as the second graph indicates. But these post-Proposition 13 increases could not long be sustained; and, as a result, 1982-83 witnessed the first year in decades when actual dollar support for California public higher education declined and its percent of the budget dropped below 1978-79 levels.

Major Program Categories of California State General Fund Expenditures, 1973-74 - 1983-84, in Billions of Dollars



Percent of State General Fund Expenditures and Local Property Taxes Devoted to California Public Higher Education, 1973-74 - 1983-84

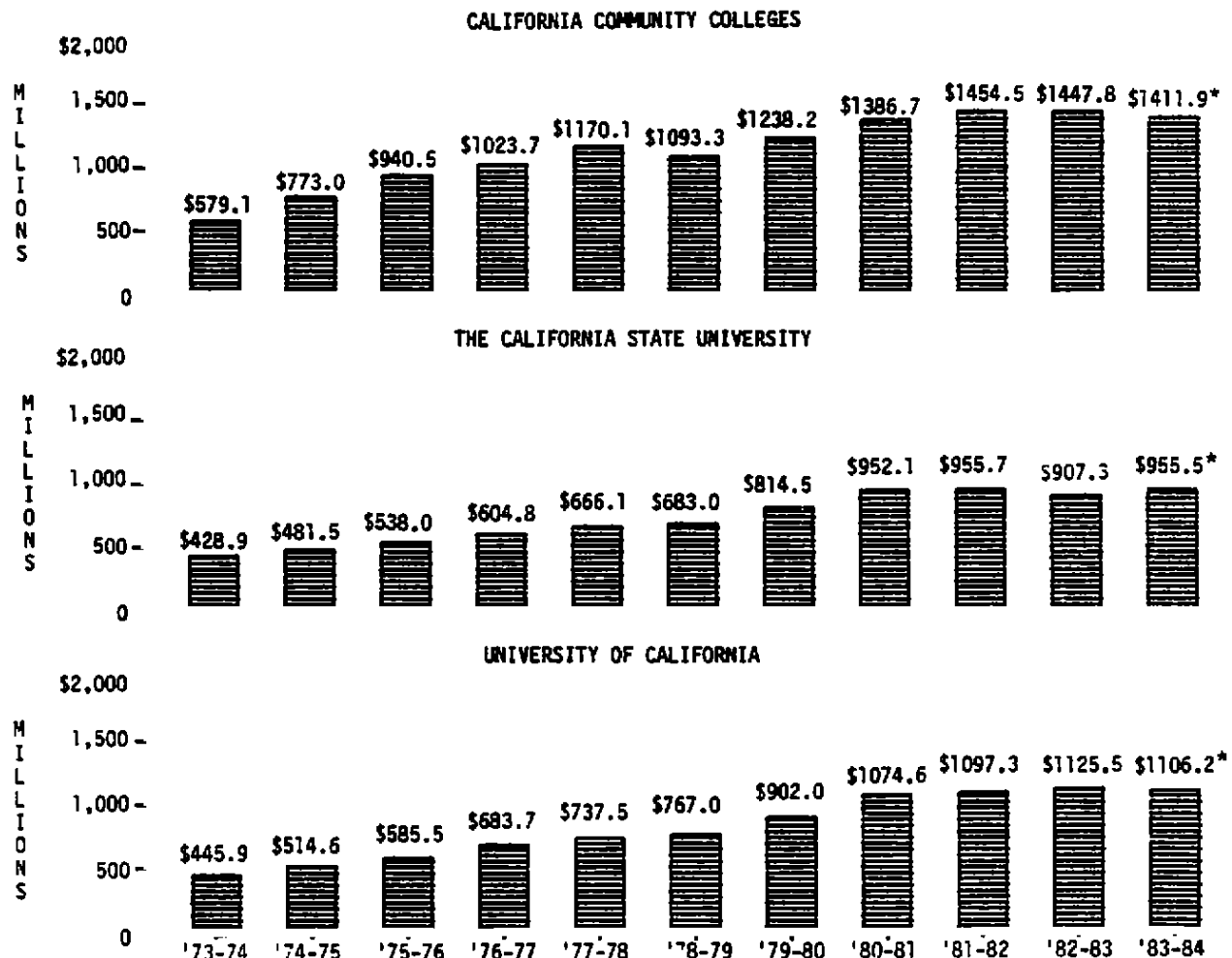


28. DISTRIBUTION OF STATE SUPPORT

Until 1981-82, only the Community Colleges suffered a cut in State General Fund or Property Tax Expenditures for any of the previous ten years: a \$76.8 million reduction in 1978-79 due to Proposition 13. In 1982-83, however, both the Community Colleges and the State University received budget reductions. At the Community Colleges, State-supported enrollment levels were reduced by 3 percent to implement a \$30 million budget reduction, and the State University's General Fund appropriations fell \$43.6 million -- from \$955.7 to \$908.1 million.

General Fund appropriations for the University of California continued to increase through 1982-83 but dropped an estimated \$19.3 million in 1983-84. Except for a January 1984 compromise between the Legislature and Governor, the Community Colleges would have had to implement a \$96.5 million cut for the current academic year.

General Fund and Property Tax Expenditures for Community Colleges and General Fund Expenditures for the State University and University, 1973-74 - 1983-84



* Estimated appropriation.

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

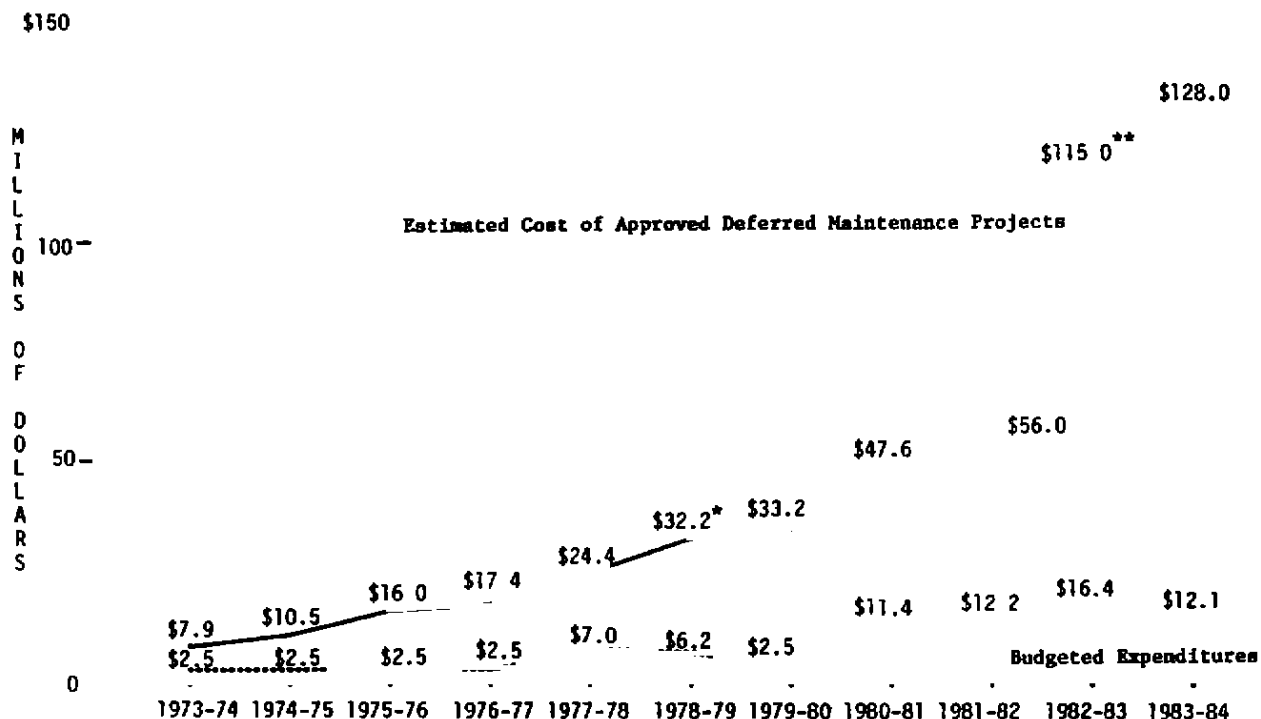
29. SUPPORT FOR PLANT OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Program expenditures for maintaining and operating the physical plant of the University of California and California State University have averaged between 6.7 and 7.6 percent of their total program expenditures annually over the past decade. (Comparable data on the Community Colleges are unavailable.) Despite this relatively constant proportion of expenditures, funding has been insufficient for adequate facilities maintenance. Proportionately fewer dollars are available for current maintenance because the cost of utilities has consumed a growing proportion of these funds.

By 1979, the University of California reported that State funding for State-maintained space averaged only 58 percent of optimum, as defined by the University's Building Maintenance Budget Standards. Since then, as chronic funding deficits have failed to support an effective preventive maintenance program on the campuses, their incidence of emergency repairs has grown to where these repairs now consume 60 percent of budgeted resources.

The State first provided some funds for the backlog of maintenance needs at the University in 1969, at the State University in 1978, and at the Community Colleges in 1982. Nonetheless, the backlog of approved but deferred maintenance projects has expanded over 14 times since 1973-74 -- from \$7.9 million to \$115.0 million -- while budgeted expenditures have increased less than seven times to only \$16.4 million. Because of this burgeoning problem, Governor Deukmejian has proposed in his 1984-85 budget first steps of a multi-year program to reduce the gap.

Estimated Costs of Approved Deferred Maintenance Projects and Budgeted Expenditures for Them, 1973-74 - 1983-84, in Millions of Dollars



*First year to include the State University's estimated backlog and State appropriations for it.

**First year to include the Community Colleges' estimated backlog and State appropriations for it.

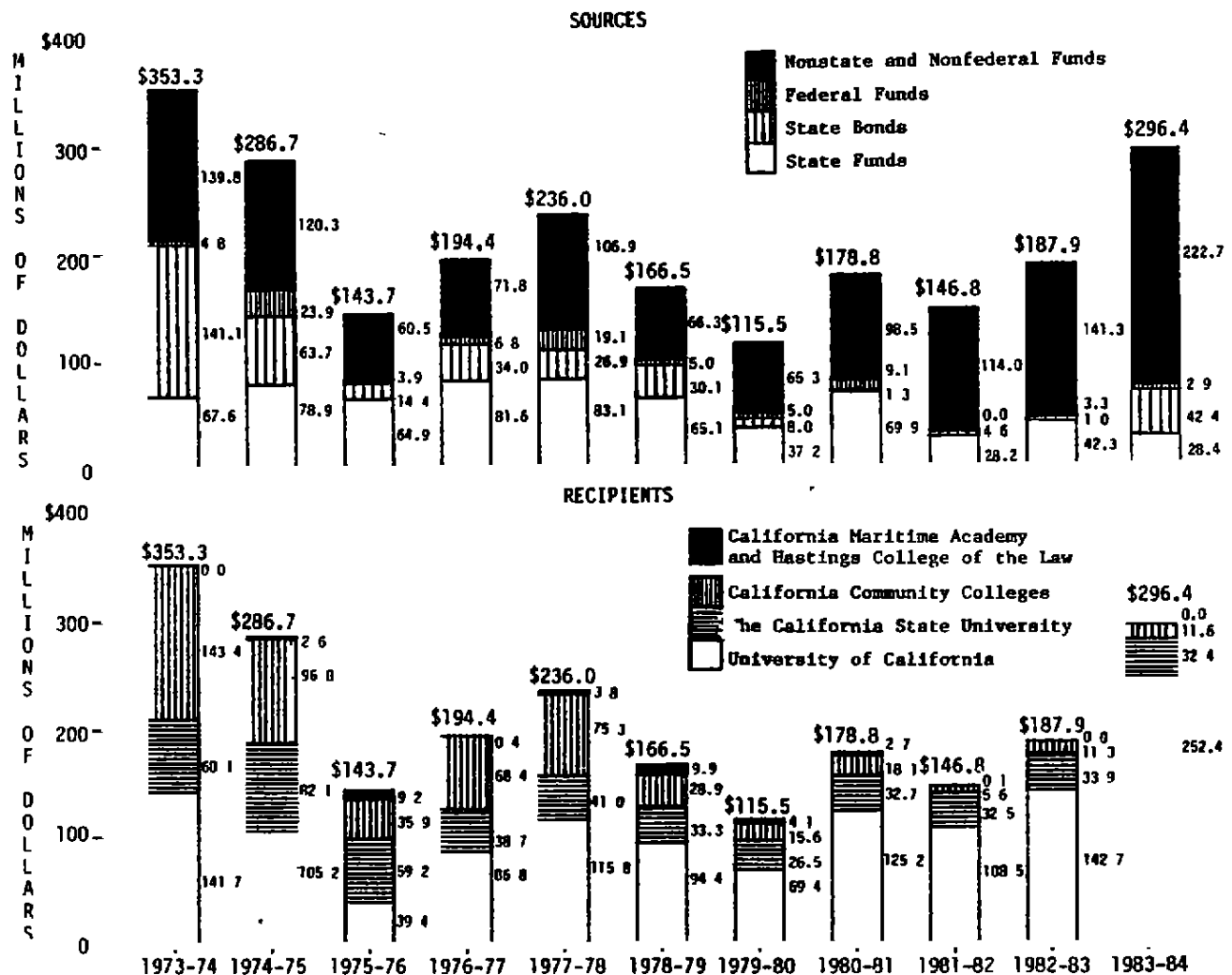
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

30. SOURCES AND DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL OUTLAY

SOURCES: Nonstate and nonfederal sources of capital outlay funds, such as private philanthropy, student fee revenues, and Community College district funds, have made up an increasing proportion of all capital outlay funds for public institutions over the past ten years -- up from 39.6 to 75.1 percent of the total -- not because of their expansion but because of shrinking State and federal funds and falling revenues from State construction bonds until 1983-84 and creation of the High Technology Bond program. Total capital outlay support this past fiscal year was 53.2 percent of the total ten years ago. (Capital outlay bonds for independent institutions are discussed on page 36.)

RECIPIENTS: Capital funding for the University of California remains more or less the same as ten years ago, despite wide annual fluctuations during the decade, but funding for the State University is now only half of former levels, and Community Colleges have been particularly severely affected, since Proposition 13 virtually eliminated their ability to raise capital funds through permissive taxes, local bonds, or tax overrides.

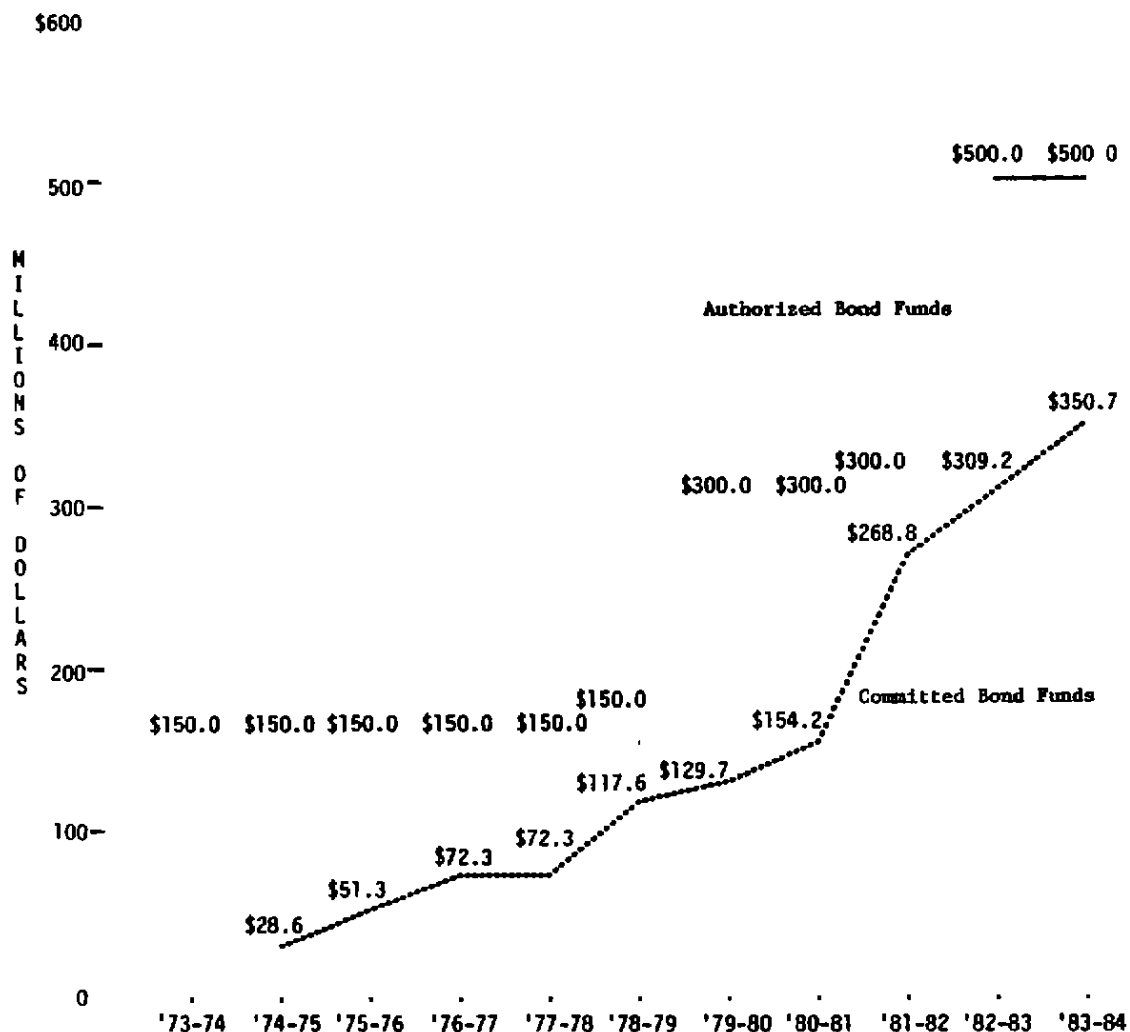
Sources and Recipients of Capital Outlay Expenditures for California Public Higher Education, 1973-74 - 1982-83, in Millions of Dollars



CAPITAL OUTLAY BONDS FOR PRIVATE POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS: The California Educational Facilities Authority, established in March 1973, issues revenue bonds to assist private postsecondary education institutions in constructing nonsectarian, education facilities. Through sale of its tax-exempt bonds, the Authority provides lower-cost financing to these institutions than they could secure on the open market. This is a trust activity that involves no State revenues or expenditures and all expenses must be paid from revenues and other money available to the Authority.

Authorization limits grew from an initial amount of \$150 million in 1973 to a current level of \$500 million, of which \$350.7 million have been sold. Generally authorization limits have been increased as bond sales have approached these limits.

California Educational Facilities Authority Bond Funds Authorized and Committed, June 1973 - June 1983, in Millions of Dollars



CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

THE California Postsecondary Education Commission is a citizen board established in 1974 by the Legislature and Governor to coordinate the efforts of California's colleges and universities and to provide independent, non-partisan policy analysis and recommendations to the Governor and Legislature.

Members of the Commission

The Commission consists of 15 members. Nine represent the general public, with three each appointed for six-year terms by the Governor, the Senate Rules Committee, and the Speaker of the Assembly. The other six represent the major segments of postsecondary education in California.

As of April 1989, the Commissioners representing the general public are

Mim Andelson, Los Angeles,
C. Thomas Dean, Long Beach,
Henry Der, San Francisco;
Seymour M. Farber, M.D., San Francisco,
Helen Z. Hansen, Long Beach;
Lowell J. Paige, El Macero; *Vice Chair*,
Cruz Reynoso, Los Angeles;
Sharon N. Skog, Palo Alto, *Chair*, and
Stephen P. Teale, M.D., Modesto.

Representatives of the segments are:

Yori Wada, San Francisco, appointed by the Regents of the University of California,

Claudia H. Hampton, Los Angeles; appointed by the Trustees of the California State University;

John F. Parkhurst, Folsom; appointed by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges;

Harry Wugalter, Thousand Oaks; appointed by the Council for Private Postsecondary Educational Institutions,

Francis Laufenberg, Orange, appointed by the California State Board of Education, and

James B. Jamieson, San Luis Obispo, appointed by the Governor from nominees proposed by California's independent colleges and universities.

Functions of the Commission

The Commission is charged by the Legislature and Governor to "assure the effective utilization of public postsecondary education resources, thereby eliminating waste and unnecessary duplication, and to promote diversity, innovation, and responsiveness to student and societal needs."

To this end, the Commission conducts independent reviews of matters affecting the 2,600 institutions of postsecondary education in California, including community colleges, four-year colleges, universities, and professional and occupational schools.

As an advisory planning and coordinating body, the Commission does not administer or govern any institutions, nor does it approve, authorize, or accredit any of them. Instead, it cooperates with other State agencies and non-governmental groups that perform these functions, while operating as an independent board with its own staff and its own specific duties of evaluation, coordination, and planning.

Operation of the Commission

The Commission holds regular meetings throughout the year at which it debates and takes action on staff studies and takes positions on proposed legislation affecting education beyond the high school in California. By law, the Commission's meetings are open to the public. Requests to speak at a meeting may be made by writing the Commission in advance or by submitting a request prior to the start of the meeting.

The Commission's day-to-day work is carried out by its staff in Sacramento, under the guidance of its executive director, Kenneth B. O'Brien, who is appointed by the Commission.

The Commission publishes and distributes without charge some 40 to 50 reports each year on major issues confronting California postsecondary education. Recent reports are listed on the back cover.

Further information about the Commission, its meetings, its staff, and its publications may be obtained from the Commission offices at 1020 Twelfth Street, Third Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814-3985, telephone (916) 445-7933.

5-9 A Capacity for Growth
 5-10 Financial Condition of Institutions

ernor in Response to Senate Concurrent Resolution No 51 (4/95)

HIGHER EDUCATION UPDATES

These short documents summarize issues, problems, or trends in California higher education, based on staff research and Commission reports

1. Financing California Higher Education January 27, 1992.
2. Good News About University Eligibility. June 5, 1992.
3. Preparing for the Coming Surge of Students Eligible to Attend California's Two Public Universities. November 2, 1992

DATA ABSTRACTS

These documents reproduce computer printouts of data about California higher education between 1984-85 and 1986-87. They do not contain text. They have been superseded by the series of annual factbooks, *Student Profiles*, cited in 90-23 and 92-10 above.

FACTSHEETS

These two-page documents summarize facts about specific issues in California higher education.

1. Nonresident Charges at California's Public Universities. March 10, 1992, updated October 28, 1992.
2. Resident Charges at California's Public Universities March 10, 1992, updated October 28, 1992
3. Total Cost of Attendance at California's Public Universities March 10, 1992
4. University of California Revenue per Full-Time-Equivalent Student May 31, 1992
5. California State University Revenue per Full-Time-Equivalent Student May 31, 1992
6. Community College Revenue per Full-Time-Equivalent Student. May 31, 1992
7. California Community College Faculty Salaries During 1991-92 June 25, 1992
8. Appropriations for Higher Education in the 1992-93 State Budget October 28, 1992
9. Fall 1991 First-Time-Freshmen in California's Two Public Universities December 7, 1992
10. Fall 1991 Community College Transfers to California's Two Public Universities. December 7, 1992.
11. First-Time Freshmen in California Public Colleges and Universities, 1991 to 1993 February 1, 1995
12. New Community College Transfer Students at California's Public Universities. February 6, 1995
13. Funding for California's Public Colleges and Universities February 28, 1995

1. Fall 1985 Enrollment by Sex, Ethnicity, Student Level, and Full-Time/Part-Time Status, University of California and the California State University (1/87)*
2. Fall 1985 Enrollment by Sex, Ethnicity, Student Level, and Full-Time/Part-Time Status, California Community Colleges (1/87)*
3. Fall 1985 Credit Enrollment by Sex, Ethnicity, Student Level, and Full-Time/Part-Time Status, California Community Colleges (1/87)*
4. Fall 1985 Enrollment by Sex, Ethnicity, Student Level, and Full-Time/Part-Time Status, Independent California Colleges and Universities (3/87)*
5. 1984-85 Degrees Granted by Sex and Ethnicity, University of California and the California State University (2/87)*
6. 1984-85 Degrees and Certificates Granted by Sex and Ethnicity, California Community Colleges (5/87)*
7. 1984-85 Degrees Granted by Sex and Ethnicity, Independent California Colleges and Universities (5/87)*
8. Fall 1986 Enrollment by Sex, Ethnicity, Student Level, and Full-Time/Part-Time Status, University of California and the California State University (5/87)*
9. Fall 1986 Enrollment by Sex, Ethnicity, Student Level, and Full-Time/Part-Time Status, California Community Colleges (5/87)*
10. Fall 1986 Credit Enrollment by Sex, Ethnicity, Student Level, and Full-Time/Part-Time Status, California Com-